THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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FLEET OF FOOT.

AND PADDLING HIS OWN CANOE.

The Jockeys Flying Around the Track On Their Gallant Steeds—Robert Bonner Pays $36,000 for Rarus—The Detroit Regatta—The Boat Race in Halifax.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 28.—The races today were largely attended. The unfinished pacing race of yesterday was won by Rowdy Boy. Best time 2:14¾. Sleepy Tom took one heat out of the four.

The sensation of the day was the announcement early in the afternoon that Rarus had been sold for $36,000 and would not trot. He was bought by H. M. Whitehead ostensibly for Z. E. Simmons, of New York, but Robert Bonner is reported to be the real purchaser. Mr. Conklin, the previous owner of Rarus, was then expelled from the association for failure to keep his engagement that Rarus should trot.

MONMOUTH PARK.

MONMOUTH PARK, August 28.—The attendance at the races to-day was very large.

The first race, Mect and Chandou stakes, ⅝ mile dash, had nine starters, and was won by Beata half a length in front, Castagnette's filly second, Carila third. Time, 1:18½.

Second race, West End hotel stakes, for three year old fillies, mile and a half; the winners of any three years old stakes to carry three pounds extra, of two or more such stakes five pounds extra, and beaten maidens allowed three pounds. Ferida won, a length before Scotilla, who was two lengths before Audax. Time, 2:47.

The third race was handicap sweepstakes, all ages, one mile and five furlongs, with six starters. It was won by Lorillaine by three lengths ahead of Governor Hampton, the second, who was one length before General Phillips. Time, 2:57¾.

The fourth race was for all ages, mile heat and half two starters—Jericho and Bonnie Oaks. The former won two heats easily by ten lengths in 1:50½ and 1:52½.

The fifth race was a mile and a furlong, for all ages, and had three starters, and was won by Uno, two lengths before Pilot, who was a neck before Jackscrew. Time, 2:01¾.

The sixth and last race was a handicap for all ages, mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, and had seven starters. Judith, the favorite, won easily by three lengths, Coronet second and a neck before Redding with Dandy close up, fourth. Time 3:30½.

LONDON, August 28.—At the York August meeting, which closed to-day, the great Yorkshire stakes were won by Mr. Blenkiswith's Ruperra, Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune second, Mr. Bowe's Ryerski third. Five horses started. Betting just before the race was fourteen to one against Ruperra, three to one on Wheel of Fortune and three to one on Rycerski.

THE SMITH-ROSS RACE.

HALIFAX, August 28.—There is no likelihood of the Smith-Ross race taking place to-day, as a strong easterly wind prevails. The race between Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, and Warren Smith, of Halifax, is fixed for the 7th of September.

THE FOUR-OARED RACE.

DETROIT, August 28.—The four-oared race which the referee yesterday ordered rowed over on account of foul, was won to-day by the Shoewacamettes in 7:56. The distance was one mile and a half with the current. The Excelsiors, who were first yesterday, refused to row again to-day on the ground that the referee's decision was unjust.

The races this evening were largely attended, but the water was rough. The first race for senior singles was won by Monahan, of the Olympics, of Albany, in 16:38. Holmes, of the Pawtucket club, dropped out at the half mile with his boat half full of water.

The ten-oared barge race was won by the Beavers, of Windsor, in 12:47.

The four-oared shell race, one mile and return, was hotly contested by the Shoewacamettes, the Michigans and Wyandottes. The Shoes won in 12:41 by a dozen lengths, Wyandottes second.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The great pigeon match of New York, and Donald Swann, of Baltimore, came off here to-day in the presence of a large number of spectators. Swann killed 78 birds out of 100 and Van Buren 64 out of 88.

UNCLE JEHU.

He Joins in with the Negro Dialect Business.

A CONSTITUTION reporter approached the aged driver of an aged horse to an aged hack on yesterday, when the following dialogue ensued the air:

"Old man, how many hacks are there in Atlanta?"

"I dunno, zactly, sir; but I thinks da is twenty-seben. Lemme see now, dars Mr. Gus's and Wesley James's an—

"Oh, you needn't count them. I just wanted to know about the full number."

"Yas, sir."

"How many one-horse hacks are there?"

"Well, boss, I couldn't tell yer, onless I counts 'em."

"Count them over to yourself and then tell me." (And he counted them slowly in his mind.)

"I kalkilates nine, boss."

"Only nine! Why, there must be more than nine one horse hacks in Atlanta."

"Yes, dat's so, but da is jes' nine wid two hosses to 'em, and all de res' is one-hoss hacks."

"Oh, yes; I see. There are about eighteen one horse hacks, then, in the city."

"I dunno, zactly."

"What do they charge?"

"How long does yer wanter ride, boss? If yer'n."

"Oh, I don't want to ride at all. I'm just asking for information."

"Oh, we charge twenty-five cents to go anywhar in town, and de same to return or ax to de place you fust started fum; dat's fifty cents, and ef yer ride by de hour we charges a dollar, and ef yer rides after ten o'clock we charges fifty cents to take and fetch you back, and ef you rides two hours we— Look 'ere, boss, what you as' me so much questions fur? Is you 'tective man? I believe you is, but yer ain't gwine' mix me up wid dat Foor business. I'se got on shoes, boss; yer see 'em don't you?—n-e-v-e-r went barfoot sence I wuz born."

COMMERCE TRAVELLING.

The Merchants Who Are to Visit Atlanta.

The chamber of commerce of this city has arranged for a grand excursion on the 9th proximo to this city for the benefit and entertainment of the press and mercantile men of the Carolinas, resident on and near the line of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line road. The idea has been handsomely worked up by the enterprising gentlemen of the board and they are determined that the affair shall be one of the most pronounced successes of the season. Already over six hundred handsome and cordial cards of invitation have been addressed to merchants and business men in the section named. These invitations go forward indorsed by the chamber of commerce and individuals thereof and are a guarantee that the tender of the welcome and the hospitalities of the city are no mean and empty compliment. The members of the chamber are determined upon during the occasion with all the honors.

VERSUS ATLANTA.

Since the fact has been made known that these invitations would be explained, Charleston has sent out a general notice of an excursion of a similar character from the up-country to that city in the early days of September. Charleston is a very enterprising city and has sharp and energetic business men, but when she throws down the gauntlet to Atlanta she meets more than her match. The "never-give-up" of the Atlanta man is now a proverb in the land and success has grown to be a habit with him. The Charlestonians invite their mercantile friends to visit them upon reduced rates of railroad fare; Atlanta furnishes them free rates of transportation and half-rates for their families, if they desire to bring them.

THE PUBLIC-SPIRITED AIR-LINE

officials have joined heartily with the chamber of commerce in organizing and providing for the contemplated excursion, and have generously agreed to send free round trip ten days tickets to every one who has been invited and signifies his intention to participate in the excursion. This liberality is characteristic of Forepere and Houston and is but one more of those brilliant strokes of public enterprise that have kept alive a continual boom for the Air-Line. Atlanta and her trade already owes them much for their efforts to forward our interests and trade.

The Charleston excursion, without disparagement, must look to the invited like a sort of "Arkansas treat" and beside the carte blanche bearing the Atlanta postmark can hardly possess any winning attractions. Already the signs point to a wholesale and retail acceptance of our invitation, and we feel no hesitancy in saying to our coming guests that our chamber of commerce is preparing for them a welcome and entertainment that will make them feel at home and fully satisfy them of the attractions and liberality of this southern metropolis.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Texas Fever in England—Royal Visits on the Continent.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, August 28.—The Manchester Guardian reports that farmers who sailed from Liverpool yesterday in the steamer Helvetia with the intention of settling in Texas, are from northern Yorkshire and Durham. They are of various classes, ranging from the small tenant farmer upwards. Several of them can command capital of from five hundred to six hundred pounds, while the others have entered into partnership, one group having raised a capital of twelve hundred pounds.

The Vienna correspondence of the Independence Belge states that the czar will arrive there September 2d.

The grand dukes Vaidimir and Alexis, of Russia, visited Emperor William at Potsdam yesterday.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the tone of the German official press has been less irritated against Russia during the last day or two.

The occupation of the sandjak of Novi Bazar by the Austrians will take place September 8th. Five thousand men will occupy Preboj, Prepolje and Lachlidja.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says: Gambetta's plan for inducing the councils-general to bring a pressure to bear on the senate by voting resolutions favorable to the Ferry bill having failed, he now advocates agitation in favor of the bill among the masses.

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says advices from Odessa announce that all the military officers there have been placed under police control. This action has provoked serious disorders, in which several policemen were beaten by the soldiers. Four officers have been arrested for instigating disturbances.

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says the object of the czarovitch's visit to Sweden is to induce the king to maintain neutrality in the event of any serious complications with the panslavists. It is said the czarovitch has already unsuccessfully sought the support of two great powers.

The Telegraph's Paris dispatch says that the Lantern announces that a demonstration in favor of returning the communists is being organized at Narbonne.

The Times Paris correspondent reports that the government has declared itself ready to appoint a special commission to act in concert with the American commissioners for negotiating a treaty of commerce between France and the United States.

The same correspondent says that it is highly probable that the 7th clause of the Ferry bill will be rejected, unless a compromise is effected, which seems probable.

The Geneva correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "St. Gothard tunnel is rapidly approaching completion. Four thousand men are now engaged upon it, and fresh hands are being taken on daily. Eleven hundred and thirty-five metres remain to be bored. The tunnel will probably be finished by the end of the year. The Mont Benere branch will be commenced October 1st and its completion is expected to simultaneous with that of the main line.

ODDITIES OF THE DAY.

How Some People Lunch and Live and Die.

MINING IN NEVADA.

San Francisco Call.

The Carson Appeal tells of a Carson goat which swallowed a lady's purse containing ten shares of Sierra Nevada stock and $12.50 in small gold. A cross cut was immediately run across its throat, and a subsequent drift on its 2,200 stomach level resulted in striking the lost bonanza.

DANGERS OF BEING A DOCTOR.

Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

On the first instant, at the Indian camp near Fresno Flats, California, two Indian "medicine men" were killed by the braves of the camp. They were accused of bewitching an Indian that that jumped or fell out of a tree and killed himself. Several Indians interested in the trouble have been arrested.

PHILADELPHIA'S FIVE HEADED PIG.

From the Elsworth (Kan.) Reporter.

Dr. Weaver went out to his pig pen yesterday morning and found there a litter of young pigs, one of which had five fully developed heads and a second rudimentary one. It was dead when found, and the doctor placed it in alcohol to be sent to the university of Pennsylvania as a natural curiosity.

TOOK A LESSON FROM THE TRAPPER.

Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.

Mrs. Rufus Cook, a highly respectable widow, living near Asheville, committed suicide yesterday morning. She took the table cloth, and tying it around her neck put the other end to a sapling, which she bent to the ground, then releasing it she was swung up in the air. The cause of her suicide is enveloped in mystery.

From the Syracuse Standard.

A Mrs. Perry, living in the town of Springport, Cayuga county, literally laughed herself to death, it is supposed. She was entertaining at tea some old friends whom she had not seen before in years, and while reciting incidents of her younger days, she became convulsed with laughter at at old-fashioned occurrence told by the visitors, and before she could recover, sank back in her chair and died. The deceased was a plethoric lady, and her death was attributed to heart disease, aggravated by excessive muscular action.

Fell Through the Trestle.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, August 28.—A locomotive used on the Richmond and Danville railroad for local work fell through the trestle on Belle island to-day. There were no cars attached at the time. The engineer escaped unhurt, but the fireman was badly burned and otherwise injured. Several men were at work near the scene, and barely escaped being caught under the falling engine and debris of the trestle. The locomotive was badly wrecked.

On the Deep.

CHESTER, PA., August 28.—A new iron steamship was launched at Roach's ship yard this morning for the Old Dominion steamship company. This is the fifth ship launched this year from Roach's ship yard.

The Southern Trade.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 28.—An unusually large number of southern merchants are in the city at present, purchasing goods. All the leading hotels are crowded.

MUSIC AND THE MA.

PATTI is taking a rest in Wale.

LOCKE goes with Lawrence Barrett.

LEW SIMMONS has the last new minstrel troupe.

MISS NEILSSON comes to this country in October.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH is in miserable health and looks badly.

MARY ANDERSON found a "Love" at Long Branch—only Knowles's play, however.

MLLE. LULU, the "flying fairy," who made such a sensation in New York some years ago, is now discovered to be a m—n, and is to appear as a male gymnast in London shortly.

THE unfeeling monster that runs the Philadelphia Mirror calls Louise Pomeroy a "crude, cold amateur, with no talent whatever, and knowing nothing of the art she adorned."

JOHN MCCULLOUGH'S company for the season includes Fred Warde, Emma Stockman, Kate Forsyth, Augusta Foster, John A. Lane, John P. Sutton, Charles Plunkett, H. C. Barton, Frank Lane, Harry Langdon and C. W. Vance. Season opens in Hamilton, Ontario.

MR. HENRY IRVING constantly receives gifts from the admirers of his genius. At sheffield, one night in the grouse season, a man in the gallery threw a brace of birds on the stage with a rough note of thanks and compliment, and another workman sent the actor a knife which he had made himself.

EDWIN BOOTH intends to act in London, and negotiations are now in progress between Henry Irving and himself with a view to his appearance in that city. Mr. Booth will go over next spring, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Irving, a little later in the same year, will make his long-contemplated visit to America.

A POPULAR actress in London, wishing to go off on a little holiday, employed another actress of inferior talent, but personally greatly resembling her, to take her place on the stage. The inferior actress received all the applause that would have been given to her mistress.

GRIFFIN'S GOSSIP.

A TOWN THAT'S ALWAYS IN A STIR.

The Five Wives All Buried in a Row, Each With a Child—The Coolness of the Air and Its Effect on the Crops—Two More Bales —The Fall Trade, etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, August 28.—Your correspondent happened to be walking out in our beautiful city cemetery the other day and saw what few people know exists there; that is, few people out of Griffin. A gentlemen has a lot there, in which are buried five wives and five children. A marble slab marks the resting place of each wife and a smaller one is placed over each child. The monuments are all alike, of the same pattern, and look something like a row of capital and small "I's"—Ii Ii Ii Ii Ii. On the last small head-stone is the suggestive name of the child, "Little Hope," though I understand the gentleman has since married for the sixth time. I do not mention this out of any disrespect to the gentleman; he was an old resident of Griffin, but has recently moved away. Only the remarkableness of the sight leads me to allude to it. I heard a wag say, the other day, it was because the girls around here all know him, that he moved away. His cemetery lot is certainly a curiosity, and many a visitor has wondered at it.

This weather isn't just the thing for cotton, the farmers say, but it is certainly a relief to we poor benighted mortals who stood the everlasting scorching given us some weeks ago by old Sol. I learn this morning, from inquiries on the streets, that while the coolness will probably benefit some of the lowland cotton—that which is too "rank," as the countrymen call it—it won't do any good to the upland crop now about to mature. The iceberg that rolled off the north pole seems to have drifted to southern seas, and old Boreas has blown a breath that contains his sentiments, bespeaking a frostiness he might have kept to himself.

Griffin is beginning to put on an appearance of activity for the coming fall trade. The schools have commenced—some of them—and next week will find hundreds of the youth of our city trudging to their books.

Yesterday two more new bales of cotton came in from Pike county, and brought fancy prices. The first bale netted the owner $81.25.

HAM SUGAR-CURED.

A Temper that Betrays Evidences of Trichinosis.

EDITORS CHRONICLE AND CONSTITUTIONALIST—GAINESVILLE, GA., August 25.—Being acquainted with your long established rule of giving every one an opportunity to be heard through your columns, I desire to trespass on them sufficiently to state a few facts, which I deem but simple justice to myself.

Being a witness a week or two since before a certain famous investigating committee, I stated some facts, which have been made the basis of numerous gratuitous and unjustifiable slurs by divers and sundry genial gentlemen, who imagine that their three-legged tripods are the seven hills of Rome, and that from them they rule the world. While it is not, perhaps, my business to enlighten the nimcompoops, who care as little for truth as they do for grammar or decency; still, in justice to myself, I will state succinctly the facts which have made the occasion to do me rank injustice.

Before the report and evidence taken by the wild land committee had been published, a certain newspaper in Atlanta, to-wit, the Sunday Phonograph, made numerous violent and uncalled for attacks upon Hon. W. L. Gold-smith, comptroller-general. At his request I had a conversation with Mr. W. T. Christopher, the editor, and endeavored to show him that his course—that of endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against a man in advance of trial—was unworthy of a public journalist and unjust to Mr. Goldsmith. He insisted that it was not, and said he intended to keep it up. I then asked him if he was going to make any money at it. He said no. I then asked him if he could make some by keeping silent and doing the man simple justice, if he would do so. He said he would. Acting on this, I got the money from Goldsmith and took it to him. He then said he had considered the matter, and could not afford to keep silent, but he would not do Mr. Goldsmith any injustice.

These are the facts of the famous "Phonograph transaction," upon which I have been charged with "bribery" and "corruption," attempts "to suppress public opinion," and the other dozen shapes into which the fertile imagination of impecunious scribblers have seen fit to twist it. I have done nothing of which I am ashamed. I asked nothing of Mr. Christopher except to pursue the same course as the Chronicle, the Savannah News, the Macon Telegraph, and, indeed, every journal in the state which has any dignity or reputation. In eight years of journalistic life I have never endeavored to prejudice the blackest negro or the deepest dyed criminal in advance of legal investigation of his guilt or innocence, and I hold that no journalist who understands the first principles of the mission of the press or has any sense of justice will do so.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, that able and consistent daily, saw fit to append to an article about my testimony the statement that Mr. Goldsmith denied in toto all that I had said, and charged that I had borrowed money from him which I had never repaid. It may be of some interest to this able daily and the numerous little journalistic strikers who sneeze every time it takes snuff to know that I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Goldsmith, in which he says that he never said anything of the kind and never authorized any such publication. Thus it is that this which has been also the occasion of many would-be smart paragraphs, has been shown to have been forged by the same fertile brain that gave such a sensational coloring to my testimony, to feed the prurient taste to which that able journal especially caters.

I am no champion of Mr. Goldsmith. I express no opinion as to his guilt or innocence. It is not my province to pass upon that, but I desire to say that any man who says, intimates or insinuates that I ever received one cent of W. L. Goldsmith's money for my services, or for any other purpose than as above stated, or that I was moved in what I did by any other than motives of common justice, that I ever attempted to "suppress public opinion," or "buy" anybody's influence, or bribe any individual, states what is unqualifiedly false and a lie upon its face.

We will see whether THE CONSTITUTION will be so ready to give this to its readers, under flashy double-leaded headlines, and whether the able manipulators of the gray goose quill, who have been making so merry over the matter, will be as ready to do justice as they have been to build witty paragraphs without foundation in fact.

Respectfully, H. W. J. HAM.

The Battle of Newton.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 28.—The centennial anniversary of the battle of Newton will be observed in the town of Ashland, Chemung county, to-morrow. A stone monument, sixty feet in height, recently erected, will be consecrated by the Masonic fraternity of this city and fifteen lodges from abroad. The governors of New York, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire will be present as will, also General Sherman, Admiral Ammen and a large number of military and civil officers from Washington, New York and Pennsylvania. The city to-night is full of people.

Gen. Ewing Discusses States Rights.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—A special to the Gazette states that the second day of the soldiers' reunion at Cambridge was opened by a national salute at sunrise. Throngs of people were in attendance. The number was even greater than yesterday. Governor Bishop and General Ewing were present to-day, and the latter discussed the states rights theory. He blamed the south for radical views, on which they held the right to secede, and the north for extreme opposition, which led them to some acts authorized by the constitution, and which tended to excite the south. The war, he believed, settled the question, and he did not believe there are now one thousand sane men in the country who believed in the right of secession.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Cases in New Orleans—New Cases in Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—One case of yellow fever was reported to the board of health to-day, that of Miss Ida Berkson, aged eighteen, who was taken sick August 25, on Third street, No. 207, in Constance street quarter. Her brother, aged four, died July 31, of fever. The condition of General Hood and daughter is reported favorable. At a meeting of the board of health to-night Dr. Schuppert read a lengthy paper on national quarantine. He claims that vessels from infected ports with an acclimated crew may arrive without sickness on board, but fully saturated with fever virus. In support of this statement he cited two cases and referred also to the case of the Plymouth, where the virus outlived even a severe winter.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—Five new cases of fever were reported to the board of health this morning—Lizzie Schwartz, Mrs. James Martin, Grace Harrison, Clanton Prestidge. Three children of John S. Prestidge have been ill for the past two weeks, but for private reasons their names were not officially announced by the board of health. Eight deaths have occurred since last night, George E. Taylor, Ruth E. Egnew, Rachel Sloan, Jennie Sloan, Martin Moran, Pierre Lalanne, J. Lowery, Frank Eldridge, the two last colored. Jim Wright, a colored youth, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself to a tree in his mother's back-yard in the northern portion of the city.

Dr. E. M. Wright, inspecting officer of the national board of health, came into the city this morning and left at noon for Nashville. In an interview he expressed himself highly pleased with the thorough safeguards that have been thrown around Memphis by the state board of health officers, especially in transferring passengers and baggage on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Two more cases were reported this afternoon—Mrs. Pope and Fannie Combe. Two additional deaths have occurred—B. O. Wilkie and Emma Jackson, colored. The thermometer to-day has ranged between 65 and 83.

G. V. Graves, a train dispatcher of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, died of fever to-night. A case of fever has developed at Bartlett, Tenn., a negro, whose infection can be traced to this city.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—Of the six cases of yellow fever reported yesterday from the quarantine station on the bark Black Prince from Havana, three died last night. Dr. Carrington reports the other cases as getting along well.

THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.

What a Real Estate Agent Has to Say.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION man applied a repotorial auger to a well-known real estate agent for the purpose of ascertaining how business in his line was prospering.

As soon as the instrument struck at the fountain head of his profession, the real estate agent sprung a leak as follows:

"I don't believe that there is an agent in the city who has a good house to rent. When I say a good house, I mean one that has about six rooms and is located within a quarter of a mile of the Kimball. I have lived here a long time and I never saw such a state of things exist before. There are a few houses for rent on the outskirts of the city, but families are very desirable and the business people don't seem inclined to live at such a distance from the center of the city. When you find property of this class to rent you will find that large rents are asked and expected by the owners who refuse under any consideration to lower the price."

Another turn of the auger and the bodily bored agent branched off upon buying and selling property. "I tell you," said he, "when a man wants to get hold of centrally located property in Atlanta these days, he has to pay the full value and frequently a little more. I saw a gentleman sell a small house a few days since for twenty six hundred dollars that did not cost him that much to build it by five hundred dollars. The purchaser turned right around and rented the house to a gentleman from Cincinnati for twenty-five dollars per month.

"Another party that I know of commenced to build a small residence a few weeks ago for his own use, and since dust was broken he has had a dozen offers from parties who wanted to buy, and some of them were willing to give good sums for the property. Besides this, he has had not less than forty applicants who desired to rent the house on good terms.

If capitalists would only build, one hundred residences could be easily rented every week. The rapidly increasing population of Atlanta must have more houses to live in, and those who have the money will have to do the building."

The auger, at this point, was withdrawn and the agent, not wishing to be bored any longer, took to his heels and was soon hid from view behind his office desk.

The Turco-Greek Commission.

LONDON, August 28.—A Constantinople dispatch to Reuters, says: "At the sitting of the Turco-Greek commission to day the Turks will announce that the porte accepts the line of frontier indicated by the protocol of the Berlin congress. It is probable that Turkey will come to an arrangement on all the points at issue, but reserve the question of Janina for the decision of the international delimitation commission.

Assassinated.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Sam H. Pemberton and William Roberts, while returning from Gallatin, Ills., to their homes near Walpole, were waylaid yesterday and assassinated. Pemberton had been to Gallatin to take charge of a law suit, and while there had a difficulty with parties interested in the suit, but nothing serious occurred. The theory seems to be that the persons with whom he had the trouble committed the murder.

Roumelian Disturbances.

SOPHIA, August 28.—Intelligence has been received here that two hundred and forty influential Roumelian Turks have been taken prisoners in the Rhodope mountains charged with forming a conspiracy to attack Philippopolis. The affair caused great alarm at that city, as it was feared it might serve as a pretext for the invasion of eastern Roumelia by the Turkish troops now concentrated at Adrianople.

The New York Greenbackers.

UTICA, N. Y., August 28.—The state committee of greenbackers this morning agreed upon James S. Graham, of Rochester, for temporary chairman, and David Hafey, of Hornellsville, and J. B. Castello, of Elmira, for temporary secretaries. The committee is now endeavoring to effect a compromise between the three New York factions.

Senator Sharon's Opinion.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A San Francisco dispatch from Senator Sharon says the excitement has entirely subsided and there is no apprehensions of violence and asserts that it is much regretted by all that a political discussion should have passed the bounds of legitimate argument and degenerated into personal abuse.

Bullion Notes.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamer Conrad, from Europe, to-day brought twelve hundred thousand dollars in gold bars.

LONDON, August 28—The bullion withdrawn from the banks to-day, one hundred thousand pounds, all goes to America.

Killed by a Blow.

RICHMOND, August 28.—In a quarrel yesterday about the right of way Nelson Lewis, a colored drayman, was killed by a blow on the head from a drayman's skid in the hands of Wm. Goodman, also colored. The latter was committed to jail.

Bottom Side Up.

BOSTON, August 28.—The schooner Stephen Bennett, of Camden, Me., has been found bottom side up, near Phoenix Island. She had her captain, three passengers and four sailors on board, all of whom are supposed to have been drowned.

Conkling Chosen Delegate.

UTICA, N. Y., August 28.—United States Senator Conkling was chosen delegate to the republican state convention.

KATE'S CAREER.

SOME CHARMING DAYS RECALLED.

A Lady Correspondent Relates What She Knows of the Early Days of the Spotless Kate—Her Country Rides, Trips to Europe, Midnight Revels, Mad Ambitions.

SARATOGA, August 22.—Although the subject ought to be exhausted by this time, yet I think it may not be amiss to give some of my recollections of the lady who now absorbs so much of the attention of the public. As a school-girl in Kentucky I knew but little of politics or politicians until the war broke out, and my home in Louisville became the seat of bitter sectional hostilities. My alma mater was seized for a hospital, and the scholars were arrayed in two belligerent parties. My mother and I fled to sympathizing union friends in Washington. The war was at its height and I looked upon those who ruled at Washington as the representatives of the patriotism of the country. I was frequently shocked at the levity with which I heard them mentioned. In the same house with me was the family of an Ohio general. One day the ladies were dressing for a cabinet reception, and I was in the room with the young lady of the family. She said: "It goes against me to call at the house of the secretary of the treasury. In Ohio Kate Chase is not visited, but, of course, now that her father is in the cabinet, we have to recognize her." "What has Miss Kate done?" I inquired. "Oh!" said she, "have you never heard of her disgrace?" I had not, but the remark made a lasting impression. The next Sunday I went to St. John's church, and in coming out of church Kate Chase was pointed out to me. I saw an angular form, encased in a tight-fitting cloth polonaise. The garment had been just long enough out of fashion to look singular, but I was told that the young lady clung to it because it showed off her figure. The only beauty about Kate Chase at that time were her eyes and eyelashes. The eyes were brown, or gray, and the eyelashes dark and long. She understood the use of her eyes, for she was always dropping them, and drooping the lids so that the eyelashes rested on her cheeks. At that time she was not artificial in her make-up. She had another good point which she made the most of, and that was a well-formed head. To show this advantage she wore her hair, which was brown (the color is very different now) in closed bands, as Mrs. Hayes still wears hers. The greatest defect in Kate Chase's face is a small turned-up nose.

Washington was full of gossip about the untamed girl who refused to be kept down by the conventionalities of life. There came the announcement of her engagement to the Rhode Island millionaire. Her father had always been and still was poor, and if Kate was fond of dress she had not been able to indulge in any extravagance. She now enjoyed making the costliest preparations for her wedding. Senator Sprague paid $200,000 for a tiara of diamonds, and the exhibition in Tiffany's window after it was purchased. This was the wedding present, and was worn with the point lace veil on the occasion of her marriage. After this the modest mansion which the secretary of the treasury had occupied was purchased by Sprague and his wife had it remodeled and enlarged. Plain furniture was replaced by that which was costly and sumptuous. Dinners, balls and entertainments on the grandest scale were given. The diamonds were worn on the head at night and fastened in the bonnet by day. One ball was given by Mrs. Sprague when she had a temporary ball room built and the walls covered with fluted rose-colored satin and mirrors. Champagne flowed like water at her feasts. She now played the grand dame. She snubbed President and Mrs. Lincoln, and took on all of the fine airs, or in the laconic language of her husband, nothing could equal the insolence of half a million but a whole million. She organized horseback parties and galloped up and down Pennsylvania avenue to display herself to the gaping crowd. She hired a rural dwelling, a few miles from Washington, and she and her companions would ride there and dismount, have a dance and collation, and then troop back to the city. She visited New York whenever a fresh novelty appeared in opera or theater. She would stop at a fashionable hotel, and alone with a chevalier would pass days and nights in a round of amusements. She left with her husband one young child and an infant while she went to Europe. Here she was metamorphosed into an auburn-haired blonde. Upon her return, after one or two years' absence, she was more regal than ever in dress and the style of her entertainments. It appeared as if she had gone to Europe to acquire some of the additional arts of the French women who shine in political salons. Upon her return she began grooming her father as a candidate for the presidency. She opened headquarters in New York prior to the meeting of the convention, 1868. She feted and entertained every one she desired to influence. She used her most fascinating wiles and arts; she attempted to be a female Warwick. She was baffled and defeated in 1868, but attempted the same role four years afterwards. In New York she had worked upon politicians alone; four years later she included the press. Until that time she had not sought to conciliate the members of the third estate. On the contrary, she had been lavish in snubs to this inferior class of mortals. Now she wanted their assistance, and she invited them to her house. The occasion was a reception the night before the departure of the delegates and press representatives to Cincinnati. Her father had been struck with paralysis the year before, but had partially recovered, and stood beside his queenly daughter as she so graciously received her guests. She told everyone that her father had walked in from Edgewood that evening. This was to prove that his health and strength were not impaired. He, with his mouth still drawn from paralysis and his speech unsteady, exerted himself to prove by remembering names and faces that his intellect was vigorous. Ah! what efforts were made that night to send good reports to the Cincinnati convention. A few days afterward the announcement came that Horace Greeley was nominated. The death of the chief-justice shortly afterwards destroyed Mrs. Sprague's last ambitious dream of presiding over the white house. Her husband's failure in business and the loss of his seat in the senate left this restless woman without one of the objects which had engrossed her life. Again she went to Europe; returned in a year. But went again after a few months in this country. At last she settled down in Washington to work, through Senator Conkling, to relieve her estate from taxation and raise money.

THE DEFOOR MURDER.

The Hunt for the Murderers at a Dead Standstill.

Over one month ago the most horrible murder known to the annals of Fulton county was committed six miles from Atlanta, on the Iceville road. Within two weeks after the crime the house in which it was committed was torn down and its remnants used in the erection of a barn on a neighboring lot. The property of the two old people, amounting to four thousand five hundred dollars in real estate and fifteen hundred dollars in notes and money has been divided equally among the four heirs.

At present all effort at ferreting out the perpetrator of this damnable deed seems to have ceased. The hounds have been called from the trail, the police are pursuing the even tenor of their way, the very detectives have given over the search. Investigation is at a dead stand still. On every hand we hear the public commenting upon the stubborn fact that not one dollar of the property left by the old couple has been appropriated to aid in the detection of their murderer or murderers. This is a crying shame. The only official reward yet offered is the three hundred dollar reward published by the governor. Of course the detectives cannot afford to go to work upon so slight a contingency.

The excitement over this great crime has been high but it has subsided. Such was the case when not two years ago Mr. Dunning was found murdered out beyond the city limits in the same direction. Excitement ran high; the terrible deed was on all lips; a grand flourish was made, but the result was—no-thing!

The old people were certainly murdered. We saw them with their gashed throats and ghastly faces, crimsoned in their blood. Somebody certainly slew them; that somebody is still at large, and yet everything has quieted down. We suppose that things will remain thus tranquil until some other frightful murder shall be done out in that bloody section, and then everybody will go wild with excitement—there will be a tremendous stir for awhile, and these things will calm down again, and, as usual, the murderer will not be apprehended.

Truly we have fallen upon most indifferent times—times when people are apt to forget that it takes money to ferret out crime.

HIS OLD REGIMENT.

General George P. Harrison's Visit to Central Georgia.

MACON, August 28.—Gen. George P. Harrison, formerly of Georgia, now of Alabama, and a member of the legislature of that state, passed through Atlanta Tuesday evening en route to Thomaston. General Harrison goes to join his old command, the 32nd Georgia, and the survivors of various central Georgia regiments, in a grand confederate barbecue at Thomaston. It is estimated that between two and three hundred veterans will assemble to join in the festivities of the occasion and fight again in fancy's fields the bloody battles of Virginia and the west.

In a conversation with a CONSTITUTION reporter on the train General Harrison stated that he had accepted an invitation from the Georgia historical society, to read before that body on the 1st Monday in December a history of the fight at Olustee. The article read will be prepared from the records of the Society, and will throw new light upon that famous struggle. It may appear that the battle was fought and won without a commander for the confederate forces,—each regiment finding its enemy and attacking on its own responsibility, and that the true "hero of Olustee" was the ragged and famished private soldier. The history of Olustee will be heard with pleasure. Gen. Harrison is a gentleman of marked ability, and won for himself during the war, not only the affection and love of his old command, but the gratitude and remembrance of his native state. We are glad that the subject and author are so well mated.

PACIFIC POLITICS.

Mr. Denis Kearney Telegraphs His Views of the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—Kallach is resting easy at present, and everything is very quiet. There is no danger of riot or trouble. The workingmen are gathering strength hour by hour. Our county and state ticket will be elected by large majorities. San Francisco will send White, the workingmen's candidate into the state senate with 10,000 majority, sure. I have now christened the honorable bilks party "the murderers' party." Their only arguments are the pistol and the dagger. It is the democratic party under a new name, organized for the purpose of defeating the workingmen's party in the interest of the republican party with Grant for president. Its supporters are the land-grabbers, the Chinese six companies, the Chinese employers, the slave drivers, slave traders and slaveholders—the oppressors of labor and destroyers of free institutions, the fresh water thieves and political plunderers, lunch fiends and ankle manderers, and their organ is the Chronicle. Their candidate for governor has grabbed 135,000 acres of land, and is the heaviest Chinese employer in the state, while the railroad highwaymen, the bank smashers and other thieving monopolies are supporting the republican party. In other words, the thieves are now fighting, and honest men are bound to get their rights. I predicted that the Chronicle would jump the track. DENIS KEARNEY.

BUTTON-HOLING THE MEMBERS.

A Distinction Between Lobbying to Prevent and to Secure Legislation.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The senate has passed a bill to define and punish lobbying. The house has to act upon it. There is one view of this matter that has not been presented that deserves consideration, and the house should, in the judgment of many who are opposed to lobbying, amend the senate bill to include the view.

The penalties for lobbying should not be operative against parties opposing measures before the legislature. While the new constitution requires lobbying to be defined and punished the same constitution gives the right of protection which should not be abridged, and which is abridged by the measure as passed.

The state is never hurt or robbed by the defeat of any measure. The state, like an individual, can say "no" a hundred times, and take it back and say "yes" at any time. But she says "yes" once, the liability attaches, her good faith is pledged and she can only take back by repudiation.

It is very important that the right to oppose measures should be left untrammeled. The history abounds with evidence to establish the fact, and history is ever repeating itself. We cannot tell when emergencies may arise in the future that have existed in the past. To illustrate: Had it not have been for the lobby, what was known as the prolongation bill, which provided for the continuance of the Bullock administration in power for a second term without an election, would have become a law. The bills which looked to putting the cities of Savannah and Augusta under negro rule would have become laws but for the lobby. It is doubtful if there is a single instance of the state having been injured or compromised by the lobby defeating a measure. The state is robbed by the passage of measures.

Opposition to measures arises out of the fact that the bill is either a violation of some principle or vested right of a party and opposition is the act of self-preservation or self-defense that belong to all men. The city of Augusta had a delegation of gentlemen before the legislature to oppose the passage of an obnoxious measure. Under the provisions of the senate bill these gentlemen if their expenses were paid by the city of Augusta would have had to have published themselves lobbyists before they could have given opposition to the measure, or else become liable to its provisions.

The distinction between lobbying in opposition and advocacy of measures is clear and well grounded. ANTI-LOBBY.

Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, August 28.—Two bands of insurgents have appeared in Holguin and Santiago de Cuba districts, but they are not headed by chiefs of any importance, and the government has taken most energetic measures to put them down. Great difficulties are experienced in the attempt to carry into effect the provisions of the law for the gradual abolition of slavery, on account of the incompletion and unintelligibility of the censuses of 1867 and 1871. An appeal has been made to the home government for advances.

The Uneasiness of Money.

LONDON, August 28.—The Financier, in an article on the uneasiness felt in London with regard to the future of the money market, says: "It is thought that in a comparatively short time two million pounds

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL of Comptroller-General W. L. Goldsmith, which is shortly to begin before the bar of the senate, will constitute one of the most exciting episodes in the political history of the state, and every detail thereof will be of the most absorbing interest to every person in Georgia. A verbatim report of the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment will appear daily in THE CONSTITUTION during the trial, and these proceedings will be accompanied by such commentaries and side-lights—so to speak—as will give its readers the clearest possible view, not only of the trial itself, but of every incident connected therewith.

THE CONSTITUTION of each day will be a complete history of the day preceding, not only in regard to the impeachment trial, but in regard to current events. It will give the proceedings of the legislature, the freshest and best telegrams, the latest and most reliable market reports, and the most toothsome news from all quarters.

SUBSCRIBERS in middle, southern and southwest Georgia will receive THE CONSTITUTION upon the day it is printed, containing the latest information from the state capital, and from every section of Georgia and the country at large.

IN ORDER to keep up with the proceedings of the High Court of Impeachment shortly to be organized, subscriptions should be sent in at once. Address,

THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 29, 1879.

It is useless for Mr. Schurz to go around endeavoring to get up a boom for the national bank-notes. It is too late. With very few exceptions, every national bank in the country is the headquarters of republicanism; and even were not this the case, everybody knows that a greenback is just as good as a national bank-note.

THE Walton County Vidette, which, for some unaccountable reason, appears to be completely beside itself, says that "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, being interested in retaining the present corrupt officials in the state departments, is continually ridiculing the investigations recently set on foot to expose their villainy." In the first place, THE CONSTITUTION is not interested in retaining the present officials in the state departments, but it believes the question of their corruption is a matter to be determined by the proper tribunal and not by the assertions of newspapers. In the second place, while THE CONSTITUTION has made flippant allusion to the spirit of investigation that seemed to be about to run wild in the legislature, it has ridiculed no investigation "recently set on foot" or proposed to be set on foot. On the contrary, we have favored them on the ground that the innocent have nothing to fear from them; that they can do no harm and may do great good.

The Card of Mr. Ham.

We publish in another column H. W. J. Ham's card sent by him to the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist. There are in the Georgia penitentiary about twelve hundred convicts, and it is a fact that among them cannot be found a man who will say that he was justly incarcerated—that some one swore a lie against him. We have some men in Georgia who ought to be in the penitentiary, who, when the slightest evidence of their criminal conduct is published, meet the publication with the statement that the facts published are sensational and untrue.

We did not ask Mr. Goldsmith to "authorize" our publication. We published the evidence just as it was delivered before the committee. We have never made any comment on it, but as we are now called upon to do so in reviewing the card published by Mr. Ham, who seems evidently to be mad because we did publish the truth, we will say that we may have some "nincompoops" on the state press in Georgia who pay little attention to grammar, but we do not believe there is a man among them who would undertake the job he did. There is certainly not one who, if he did, would try and make fifteen dollars out of the twenty-five entrusted to him, and after meeting with a rebuff go back to the man who gave him the money and tell him that he would still try and see what he could do, and go home with the money in his pocket hoping that the article when it appeared would give no offense, and finally when it did appear leave the fact as to whether the money had been returned a debatable question.

We published what we did about this transaction on the 15th inst., and we have heard of no complaint from any source until this communication from Ham. The committee say that it is substantially the testimony as taken before them. We have applied for an exact copy of the evidence, and as soon as we can get it will give it to our readers, and they can judge how much sensation and how much truth there is in it.

Mormonism and the Law.

We judge from the rejoinder of the Sparta Ishmaelite to the comments of THE CONSTITUTION upon an article recently printed in the former journal, that there is little or no difference between the editor and ourselves in regard to the introduction of Mormonism in Georgia; and yet, towards the close of its rejoinder, which is strong, clear and vigorous, our contemporary seems inclined to fall again into the error of making Governor Colquitt in some sort responsible for the condition of affairs in Whitfield county and for their continuation. In order that there may be no mistake about this, we quote what the Ishmaelite says upon this point:

> We did not charge that the governor approves of the principles of Mormonism (we know the contrary to be true), but that the policy he had adopted would tend to strengthen it in the state. Does not the governor believe that these sects are religionists, and that they are entitled to the protection of the authorities, while spreading their doctrines in Georgia? We think so. If wrong, we shall be glad to know it.

It must be apparent to our contemporary that the governor has had and can have no policy in regard to this business. He is bound to execute the law as he finds it. He may approve of it, or he may disapprove of it; he may believe that its scope is too narrow to deal with this barbarous institution, or that missionaries have been endeavoring to engraft on Georgia soil; but he can have no policy not based on the law. Beyond that he is powerless, and we submit that the editor of the Ishmaelite does gross injustice to the governor in the paragraph we have quoted. As we endeavored to set forth in a former article, the law can be enforced by the proper officials, and we would be glad to have him to discuss the matter further. What does he believe the duty of Governor Colquitt to be? While the Mormon missionaries are going about preaching their doctrines, what would he have the governor do? The effect of the law cannot be remedied until the federal and state constitutions are amended, but in the meantime it will be interesting to get at the views of the Ishmaelite, which is disposed to be unusually critical. For our own part we believe that in respect to the preaching of Mormonism, society is amply able to protect itself, and this, too, without resorting to the means employed in the taking off of Standing; but we shall be glad to have the views of the Ishmaelite.

The Young Men's Library and Its Future.

The admirable speech of President Julius L. Brown at the anniversary of the Young Men's library association, has borne good fruit in the increased interest it has awakened in the affairs of the institution over which he presides. The association has done well to have increased in the last eight years the books from a few hundred to over 8,000—to have changed the quarters from one dim and scantily furnished room to a large, commodious and elegantly appointed hall, with $3,000 worth of pictures alone on the walls—to have done all this, and meanwhile to have accumulated over $10,000 as a surplus fund in the treasury.

This is a good work, to be sure—but, as Mr. Brown truly says, the real serious work of the library has hardly begun. A fitting home must be built for the library. It will not do either to simply put up a hall. A three or four story building must be erected. In the first story there must be stores to rent that the library may have a revenue. The second story should be pitched high that the library might have its double rows of shelves, connected by stair-cases. In the third story there should be a hall for lectures delivered under the auspices of the association. Such a building as this, Mr. Brown estimates would cost $25,000. The library has only $10,000 towards starting into this enterprise. But President Brown's administration opened with the understanding that the building should be started before that administration expired. We understand that Mr. Brown has some schemes by which he hopes to realize about $5,000 during the present year. This would leave only a deficiency of $10,000, and we know that this could be borrowed on as long time as necessary for six per cent per annum. So that the interest account would be much less than the present rent account, With the income from the stores the debt could be paid within a short time—even if the administration that succeeds Mr. Brown did not wipe it out by some extra exertion.

But we are not authorized to publish the details of the negotiations and opinions on this subject. It is sufficient to say that there is little doubt that the building will be an honor to the city when it is done, and that "Julius L. Brown, president," will be on the cornerstone, which, of course, means that it will be laid within the present library year. Mr. Brown is in some sort pledged to it—and those who know of his energy and sagacity do not doubt that he will redeem the pledge.

Georgia and Her Northern Settlers.

We print in another column a remarkable collection of opinions and facts from the persons of northern birth who have settled in Georgia within the past ten years. We might easily have filled two whole sides of THE CONSTITUTION with letters of the same import. But we feel that we have yielded enough to show the current of sentiment and testimony on the subject among the men who have settled within our borders. As far as we can learn, and as far as the immense correspondence at the bureau which comes from all sections of the state and all classes of immigrants, this testimony is unanimous and without a single dissent. Indeed we feel that it would be impossible to get any other sort of testimony, unless we should apply to the partisan rascals—usually covered in the cloak of religion—who put politics above truth and sectional hate above decency.

These concurring letters must have a powerful effect upon the intelligent and impartial people of the north. We have no hope of convincing the partisan editors or the howling politicians, because it is their business to shut their eyes to the truth. But we do feel sure that the statement of these men, all of northern birth, all of them having moved to Georgia within the past decade, and the most or many of them still being republicans—to the effect that they have "been met here with "more kindness than they had any right "to expect"—that they have "never seen "or heard of any shot-gun intimidation "to either white or black"—that they "have traveled, night and day, through "all parts of the state, and never carried "a pistol and never needed one"—that they "sleep without locking their doors "at night," and feel that their lives and property are "as safe in Georgia without locks as they would be in New York "under lock and key"—that one of them "in ten years has seen only one fight, "and that between two northern brothers."

All these statements, we say, coming from the sources that they do, will convince the intelligent and impartial people of the north that they have been wofully misled by their partisan newspapers, and by their politicians. If they will only come south and investigate the matter for themselves, they will only become the more firmly convinced of the truth of what we have written. It seems to us that respectable journals of the north—the journals who are independent enough of party to desire national reconciliation and peace, and harmony between the states—might do Georgia a special service and the country a general service by giving their readers the truth as it is told in our columns.

We do not believe that any state in the union offers such inducements to honest immigrants as ours. Georgia now has about 1,250,000 inhabitants. Of these about 550,000 are colored. There is abundant room for double this number of people. Each man would prosper the better if the population was doubled. The cotton crop of Georgia averages about 500,000 bales, or 225,000,000 pounds worth at 10 cents a pound $22,500,000. This crop should be doubled. From Savannah alone in '77 there was shipped to northern markets 23,824 packages of fruit, 20,405 packages of vegetables, and about 25,000 melons. These shipments might be doubled ten times over without occupying all the lands available or without crowding the market. There is hardly a manufacturing enterprise in Georgia that does not pay handsomely, but there is waterpower enough for a thousand times what there is. The gold mines of Georgia are to-day yielding over $1,000,000 of bullion per annum, but the best and richest mines are lying untouched. This yield if quadrupled, would still be inexhaustible. In every department of real work there is abundant and inviting opportunity in Georgia for more men than can be induced to come here. And of one thing all comers may be assured—that a hearty old-fashioned southern welcome awaits every honest man who comes to make his home among us.

Comrade of Benner's.

We should be exceedingly loth to dispel the memory of Lieutenant Benner, who died while conducting a relief boat down the Mississippi to the yellow fever sufferers a year ago this summer. By his devotion and his heroism he fairly won the gratitude that was given him—by his death he sealed it.

But there is a man who should at least share the reward of this desperate and heroic adventure. It will be remembered that a call was made for two volunteers to conduct this ship. As soon as Lieutenant Benner had offered his services, Lieutenant Hall, of the 13th infantry, also volunteered to go. There was more of real heroism in his offer than in Lieutenant Benner's if possible. For while Lieutenant Benner would have the command of the expedition, and of course would reap the glory that attended it, Lieutenant Hall had nothing of this sort to expect. He went simply to do his duty and modestly stand to his post, without winning fame or applause. He did this like a man and a hero. Thoughtful, devoted, dauntless, attentive, he never wavered one moment, but paced the deck of the fated ship from the moment she left the wharf at St. Louis, all through the horrible days of death and disease, until she returned. That he came back from out of this trip with his life, is due only to special Providence. He faced all danger and encountered all horror, in the behalf of the suffering people of the south. He deserves praise from our people and from all people who love a gallant and heroic act.

The name of this brave lieutenant has hardly been known in connection with this dauntless trip. While the praises of the lamented Benner have resounded all through the land, not one word has been said concerning this young officer. THE CONSTITUTION feels that it is doing a simple act of justice in paying this tribute to the humanity and heroism of Lieutenant Hall. His name should be known and honored throughout the south as a man who did his duty to his fellow men, and then modestly went back into the ranks and said nothing of his work. It is only through accident that we were given his name and this record of his work.

THE national banks have made another mistake. Schurz's efforts are not worth $300 apiece. His legs destroy the effect of his arguments.

WE deem it our duty to mention the fact that Memphis affords a fine field to the average republican lecturer and stump speakers.

BLAINE says he feels it in his bones that the republicans will carry Maine this year. It is probably mercury that Blaine feels and not victory. And yet this gifted statesman took a turn at Hot Springs.

KEARNEY claims that he will carry California. It is to be hoped he will carry it entirely out of hearing. The sort of politics they have out there are yer's fatiguing.

SOME of the more ribald organs are very mad because THE CONSTITUTION and other democratic papers have denounced the Yazoo policy. They are afraid it will be impossible, under the circumstances, to hold the southern democracy responsible for either that policy or the events that have followed, and in this they are correct.

THERE are fears expressed that the Rev. Mr. Murray has become a California politician with all that the name implies.

NEW ORLEANS complains that when it doesn't have the yellow fever it has Mrs. Gaines.

MURRAY'S friends explain his fall from grace by authorizing the statement that he once employed Mr. Beecher to write the preface for a book he published. But this was mere indiscretion.

POSTSCRIPT.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE is in favor of home rule and protective policy.

DENNIS KEARNEY is now called "the great Pacificator."

THE circulation of the Okolona States is rapidly increasing—to wards the dead letter office.

LATEST advices from the Widow Butler represent that she is about to put on her can-can suit and enter the Massachusetts campaign.

STOUGHTON resigned his mission to Russia, but not because he thought the appointment was a clerical error in the first instance.

THE solid south is very much divided, as Mr. Tilden, or any other man, may discover if he will squint this way.

TAMMANY HALL appears to favor a union of Church and state, in the person of Sanford E. Church for governor of New York.

PIATT, the greenback candidate for governor of Ohio, appears to have lost himself between appointments.

CASANAVE should write John Sherman a postal card to inform that liberal patriot that the contribution box is still open to him.

WHEN Schurz makes his speech to the Indians it will not be C. O. D. He will reserve the pay out of their appropriation for the next fiscal year.

SAM COX is still roosting out of reach of "the dull ass's hoof." Sam is a truly cautious statesman and will hardly come down until the gubernatorial nomination in New York is made.

BISHOP GIL HAVEN will suddenly tumble over the back fence of some colored Governor Sprague's ranche presently and fetch a yell that will give the bloody shirt campaign its boomiest boom.

THE amiable Rodgers has returned to his post at the white house. He has been up to the White mountains freezing rum-punch oranges for the administration's temperance sociables next winter.

THE stalwart blackguard who figures as "Petroleum V. Nasby," was locked up in Cincinnati the other night for drunkenness. Radical virtue gets its just reward just like the other varieties, especially in Cincinnati.

MR. RANDALL, the accidental poet of the war period, is enjoying a free run in the editorial pasture of the Augusta Chronicle, during the editor's absence on official duty. After his arduous campaign last winter in Washington, Mr. Randall was entitled to some unrestrafut.

IN GENERAL.

—The kangaroos are dying out. They have for years been on their last legs.

—Colored stockings were the cause of a Lynn girl losing a foot.

—The London Graphic says that the Americans are too "jealous of their little continent."

—The young man who loved above his station was always getting out at the wrong depot.

—The Paris Journal des Debats says that America saved France from famine last year, and will probably do the same again.

—A man has been nominated for the state senate in Ohio who was in the legislature of that state fifty years ago.

—Peaches and pears have a knack of getting into boxes with their spotted sides down.—New Orleans Picayune.

—No woman was ever made round-shouldered at the war-club, and no man ever became hump backed from splitting wood at the family pile.

—If you want a bow-legged son to console your old age and have a good gait for plowing on a hill side, let him rub his feet together when a baby. That's what does it.

—Chief-Justice Chase's grave at Oak Hill, near Washington, is marked by a simple block. His memory is disgraced by his daughter.

—The Baltimore morning newspapers have to work with closed doors on Sunday to prevent an infraction of the Sunday law. But the papers appear all the same.

—The young lady whose lover wrote her that he was doing duty on the tented field, afterwards ascertained that instead of fighting Indians, he drove a team for a circus.

—Dutch girls make the best wives. King William has been married fifty years, and he is not as baldheaded as some Americans who have been wedded only that many months.—Norristown Herald.

—It seems paradoxical to say that a thing can be bigger inside than out, but if you eat a pint of dried apples and drink a quart of water you'll find that such a thing can be.—Addie Boyd.

—No matter what John Jones may have remarked, it was Snodgrass who retorted upon one who had called him an every-day man, "Well, if I am an every-day man, you are a weak one."

—Talmage has been estimating on the strength of Samson, and thinks if he had been armed with Eli Perkins's jaw, instead of that of an ordinary ass, he might have been a bigger man than old Grant.

—A teacher defined conscience as "something within you that tells you when you have done wrong." "I had it once," spoke up a young tow-head of six summers, "but they had to send for the doctor."

—"Bill Jones," said a bullying urchin to another lad, "the next time I catch you alone I'll flog you like anything." "Well," replied Bill, "I ain't often much alone; I commonly have my legs and fists with me."

—Youth: Yes, it is curious I have no beard; I can't think who I take after—my grandfather had a splendid one. Hair cutter: Oh, perhaps you take after your grandmother.—Fun.

—The proverb says: "It's a wise child that knows its own father," but we've seen some children who were intimately acquainted with their paternal ancestors, and we are the most stupid brats in the neighborhood.

—Philadelphia papers tell of the arrival in that city of a party of Italian children, all of whom had been purposely maimed by the loss of an eye, or a limb, in order to fit them for the calling of begging. They were in charge of three pad ones

—An exchange says a hard winter is inevitable. The corn husks are very thick, muskrats are making arrangements to live in the basements of their domiciles, while old bachelors are pairing off to hedge against the frigid waves.

—The young couple that eloped from Brooklyn a few days ago were unfortunate, in being obliged to pass a peanut-stand during their flight. They were tracked by the shucks and were brought back home to meat no more.

—M. Gambetta has just received a remarkable gift—a portrait of his mother embroidered in silk on crimson velvet. The work, which was executed by a Mlle. Giraud, a young lady of Marseilles, is said to be excellent in its minuteness and in its artistic and life-like appearance.

—When a man is sitting on the sofa on a fine evening with a pretty girl and the conversation is beginning to get decidedly interesting to both, it is terrible to have a nail work out of the plaster and let a chromo of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" down on their heads.

—A rule of the Illinois Central railroad provides that dogs shall not ride in a passenger car; but a big and ferocious bulldog walked into a car at Chicago, appropriated a whole seat, and rode 300 miles unmolested. "He had such a meaning smile," was the conductor's apology for not ejecting him.

—A sobbing English lady, who had just lost her husband, asked the clergyman of her parish whether relatives are able to find one another readily in the next world. He said emphatically that they will be reunited at once. "Then," said she, "his first wife has got him by this time!"

—According to the Boston Herald the wife of Senator Cameron is one of the belles at Saratoga. The Herald says: "She is young, handsome, rich, happy and bright. Life seems full of pleasant things for her, and she diffuses happiness on all around her."

—Danbury News: The Rev. Mr. Pogson, of Bridgeport, is the father of a boy who will probably distinguish himself. The evening before the last circus in that city the reverend gentleman was talking to his son about the beauties of heaven, when the child suddenly observed, "Papa, let's drop heaven and talk circus."

—A rural person arrived in New York on the second day of a heavy rain storm, and seeing the announcement, "The City of New York will sail for Europe to-morrow," dryly observed, as he glanced overhead, that "if it doesn't stop raining the city might sail yet this afternoon."—Norristown Herald.

—M. Malesieux, of Paris, recently delivered an address on the public works of the United States, in which he complimented American engineers upon their skill in building bridges of large span, and observed that other nations might borrow many useful hints from them in regard to the use of compressed air in laying foundations.

Georgia Views and Opinions.

Dalton Enterprise.

We would like to see the press of Georgia speak out in favor of the emigration bill now hung up in the legislature. Its passage would result in much good to the state.

Dalton Enterprise.

Georgia politics is in a bad way and it is hard to tell whether it would be better for the legislature to adjourn at once or stay there and finish up its disgraceful business at an enormous cost to the public. Like the man having the bull by the horns, they can't let go.

Gwinnett Herald.

Would it not be better and cheaper for the lessees to make terms with the Georgia road by which they could use the track of that road to Covington and only have to build a line of sixty instead of one hundred miles? With this line to Covington it might, in the course of a few years, be extended to the Air-Line, going the most direct and the shortest line north and east. There is no telling what a few years may bring forth.

Rome Courier.

We would like to take each member of the Georgia legislature by the hand and say to him to go no with the investigation of the conduct of any or all the public officers in the state. Give every one a thorough, honest sifting, and condemn those who deserve it and commend those who have done well. We would like to get close up to each one and say stick to your post, don't run off home or lie around in the city, but let the journals show the want of a quorum or a bare quorum; stick to your posts, and stay as long as necessary in order to have a thorough and satisfactory investigation of all charges preferred by responsible parties against any officer—anxious to be to the general assembly, and do not let the cry that will soon be raised because of the length of the session scare you into leaving the job half done. Finish it. Find out who are guilty of crimes against the state, punish them, punish them severely. But do not let the howling of placehunters and railroads drive you to fixing the brand of infamy upon an innocent brow. Act in dictates, forgetting for the time that you may ever want to run for office again. In that way you can do easily what you must do to decide these charges, as you can do, like honest men.

Our Uncle Silas.

Springfield Republican.

Editor S. W. Small, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, is going to publish a collection of his "Old Si" stories and sayings presently; the result will be a book of American humor as genuine and good as Mark Twain's, and whose solecrest reader will find life a great deal pleasanter while he quaintances, and a most worthy member of his race. So is Mr. Small.

New Haven Register.

There has no more pleasant announcement been made to the lovers of true humor than that made by sam W. Small, "Old Si," of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, who proposes to collate his life sketches into book form, and give them to the world. "Old Si" has been an American humorist standard for many years, and his quaint expressions and logical reasoning have caused many a smile and "that's so" from his readers. We congratulate Colonel Small a few days ago on the reported fortune that came to him via windfall; we congratulate the readers of the forthcoming "Old Talks with Old Si."

Why the War was Fought.

Lemars Sentinel, rep.

As a nation we needed the magnificent stretch of territory that reaches from the Ohio to the gulf of Mexico—its metalliferous mountains, its wide rivers—we could not be a first-class nation without them. (Northern brains and industry will permit some day soon.) We could never be dominated by s nfe-savages, such as southerners are, therefore, we tenderly, with shot, and shell, and sharpened sabre, gathered you in that we might civilize, humanize, educate and enlighten you. Heaven knows you need to come under the ennobling influences of northern brains. A considerable army of semi-barbarous Seminoles, southern born, for 2,000 miles, and then reaching to the sea, would have been a constant menace to our growth and development. But, remember you are with us on sufferance. But, remember a bayonet, and a cannon pinned to us with and baffled curs you may, seeing that your forfeited and worthless lives have been spared, to partake of the rights we perm t you to retain, and learn humbly the lessons we condescend to teach you.

Courting in Georgia.

New York Star.

This is truly an age of novelty and invention. No matter what impediments or drawbacks beset us, some one always manages to come forth with a remedial patent. We learn from an exchange that a Georgia man is the father of an exchange for young lady of nineteen summers, who is receiving the attentions of a gentleman a few years her senior. The great objection the parents have to the young man is that he never knows when it is time to go home at night. He is perfectly rational on all other subjects. The old gentleman has invented a lamp which goes out precisely at 10 p.m. At first he thought this would serve as a strong enough hint to the young man to induce him to take his leave at that hour, but it did not. He goes there now and waits patiently for the lights to go out, at which time a feeling of relief steals over him and he settles right down to the semi-enchanting raptures of canoodleism.

The Spectre of the Solid South.

New York Herald.

If Mississippi and half a dozen other southern states could this year be swept by independents or republicans, far from injuring the democratic party next year, this would help it to carry a much larger number of electoral votes in the north. The "solid south" is not a natural phenomenon, now that those states have been restored to self-government. It is not worth while for any southern or northern democrat to hope to persuade the north that it is. And it is the greatest folly in the world for the northern democrats to foster and count upon the s did south. If they were wise they would insist on an immediate and decided break in the southern line.

Grant's Position.

Philadelphia Times.

Grant and his wisest partisans know that his chief strength in the confusion of presidential candidates is in his absence, his silence and his disavowal of any wish or purpose to obtain a third term. Such is the position of Grant and the position of his friends on the presidency, when rendered in plain English and between the republican Bourbons and Yazoo barbarians of the south, the odds are made largely in favor of the success of the Grant programme.

An Illustration.

New York Star.

As an illustration of the benefits derived from a high protective tariff, it may be noted that Powers & Weightman, the Philadelphia quinine manufacturers, who for so many years enjoyed a monopoly of the drug, used to put upon the market about 700,000 ounces annually. Their profit was 60 cents an ounce, $420,000 a year. It would be interesting now to learn what was the firm's usual contribution to republican campaign funds.

A Comparison.

New York Herald.

If the people of California have not self-respect enough to purge society of such men; if society is so debased out there as to continue to accept such men as public teachers, southern men may justly say that we, of the north have at least one state in which social degradation has spread more widely and sunk more deeply than even in poor Mississippi.

Too Strong.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Watterson sends to his paper a further instalment of what he confesses he fears will be considered the "the emanations of a befuddled fancy, mere vagaries meant to lighten a summer's leisure." His friends should take him home. The salt air of Block Island is too strong for his blue grass temperament.

Garfield Enters.

Boston Post.

Since Ohio put up "welcome to the next president" over her arches, Garfield has exchanged his overalls and hickory shirt for a dress suit, and will enter for the belt.

What the Freedmen Maintain.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, rep.

The freedmen maintain that yellow fever never attacked them until after the passage of the fifteenth amendment.

And Still Moving.

New York News.

The thriving ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is justly proud of its success. It has reached a bona fide daily circulation of eight thousand copies.

His Independent Bar'l.

Chicago Times.

Field's grievance seems to be that Sammy manages his own bar'l.

A Rival to Yazoo.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

San Francisco more than rivals Yazoo City in the barbarism of politics.

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship is first-class. They have been in use in Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.

Payable during the Cotton Season.

Saws.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	143.00	176.00
50 "	120.00	156.75	173.25
60 "	130.00	169.00	183.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	202.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	231.00
			256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. Taylor & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.

Or T. J. LOWE & BRO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

000 aug15 d&w 7w

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., July, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, July 13th, 5:00 p operated, the following Passenger Schedule will be

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.

Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washing'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 58 a m
" Camak	1 10 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	3 39 p m	" Washing'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 25 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily—Except Sundays.)

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.

Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 30 p m

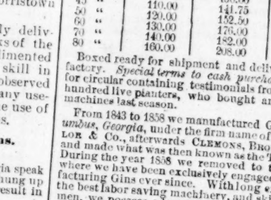
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta
Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.
No Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

E. R. DORSEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agt.



THIS IS A BURGLAR ALARM IN WHICH A is a wonderful amount of MORAL SUASION. The thief seeing you have one in your possession is easily persuaded to leave your premises alone. It is an alarm only, but when desired can be made to wound or kill. It can be attached to any gun or pistol. Can be carried in the finest pocket. Is very cheap and will never wear out. Will shoot the thief from any direction he may approach.

For further particulars address or call on

J. A. DANIELS,
33 1-2 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

State and County Rights for Sale.

430 aug24 d&t sun tues fr.

DYSPEPSIN,

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 44 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

421 jun26 d6m

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East 33d street, New York.

RE PENS OCT. 1.

FRENCH AND GERMAN languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, according to collegiate departments. Singing, (solfeggi). Drawing. Painting, and needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Reed.

000 aug10 d3m tues fri

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000 aug10 d3m tues fri

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION

BY

The King of the Carnival.

Edict XXXVC.

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

OUR LOVING AND OBEDIENT SUBJECTS, the Gate City of the South, are assured that with the deepest anxiety we have watched the increased and rapid strides of prosperity that has followed her much-famed city, and our truest and best wishes were with them.

Believing that our presence will tend to attract thousands of our Rural Cousins, and to increase the motion of the wheels of trade thus bringing to them prosperity and happiness, we do ordain that

WEDEESDAY, the 23d day of October, 1879, which is the third day of the Great North Georgia Fair and Races, shall be observed in such state and pomp as shall make it a season of joy to our loving subjects and all who shall visit our Royal Capital at that time, and to that end we do order and decree:

I. That all lines of transportation extending throughout our Royal Domain immediately cause to be promulgated a reduced tariff of fares, for the benefit of loyal subjects who may desire to visit the Royal Capital on that day.

II. That in order to testify their loyalty, and to properly honor our Most August Person, on the occasion of our triumphal entry into the Capital, all loyal subjects residents therein, are hereby commanded to forthwith form themselves into organized bodies, reporting promptly to the DEPARTMENT OF WAR, for assignment to station and service.

III. That in consideration of ready and implicit obedience to this, our Royal Mandate, each and every loyal subject is hereby absolved from all service or allegiance to any other power than that of ourselves, and all public buildings and places of business in the city are hereby ordered to be closed.

IV. We congratulate our loyal subjects throughout the State upon the abundant crops which have rewarded the labors of the husbandman, and the brighten the horizon of their future, and trust that these evidences of better days now so happily coming, may continue and grow stronger with years, increasing the prosperity, wealth and power of those whom we love so well, enabling them to celebrate with more zeal, and more heartily enjoy, our annual visit to their beautiful city.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under our hand and seal, at BERENGARIA PALACE, in our CITY ECLIPSE BONFIRE, this 25th August, 1879, and One Thousand and Seventy-Seventh of our Reign.

BY THE KING HIMSELF.

REX.

ATTEST:

WARWICK, Lord High Chamberlain.

Carnival Palace, Atlanta, August 20, 1879.

Address all official communications to "Warwick," Post-Office Drawer 1099, Atlanta, Ga.

aug28 d2wsow

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Saturday Evening, August 30th, 1879.

SMITH, WALDRON, MORTON & MARTIN'S ORIGINAL

"BIG FOUR" MINSTRELS.

JOHNNIE MORTON, the Prince of Comedians.
CHAS. HEYWOOD, Finest Male Soprano in the World.
KING BROS., The Musical Wonders.
HARRY ARMSTRONG, The Son of Momus,

AND A

Coterie of 25 Artists!

SUPERB ORCHESTRA!

Elegant Quintette!

Silver Cornet Band!

Prices—$1.00, and 50 cents. Reserved Seats for sale without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's. 402 aug26 d4t tues thur fri sat

SUMMER RESORTS.

An Attractive and Cheap Summer Programme.

CATOOSA SPRINGS

—UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—

JOHN E. POOLE.....Manager.

THESE CELEBRATED SPRINGS ARE 112 miles from Atlanta, on the W. & A. R. R. only four hours' ride, and are very remarkable for the great variety and medicinal virtue of the water, fine mountain air and convenient location. The spacious Hotel buildings and cottages are now open for the season and visitors will find commodious grounds, ample shade, cool, airy rooms, courteous attention, and a Table supplied with an abundance of GOOD things. The management are determined to use every legitimate means to make this the Most Desirable Summer Resort in the South. Fast Trains leave Atlanta daily at 5:20 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. for the Springs. Being only 36 hours' ride from Lookout Mountain, can leave Catoosa at 6 p. m. same day. On and after June 15th (and until October 1st), 1879, EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold at the following unprecedented rates.

Excursion Tickets

From Atlanta to Catoosa Springs and Return, including Railroad Fare, Stage Fare and One Week's Board, ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

Parties desiring to remain longer than one week can do so upon payment of one dollar per day. Excursion Tickets good to return any day leaving the Springs before October 1st, 1879.

Tickets can be purchased from Mr. James A. Adair, Agent Union Depot, or from Mr. R. D. Mann, No. 4 Kimball House.

Go up and try it for one week.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent.

Saturday Excursion

—TO—

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

Good to leave Atlanta Saturday evening at 3 p. m., arriving at Springs at 8 p. m., returning leave Catoosa at 6 p. m., arrive in Atlanta at 11 p. m.. Sunday. Railroad Fare, Stage Fare, supper at Dalton and Board at Springs, only $5.

B. W. WRENN
General Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY EXCURSION

—TO—

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

Excursion Tickets, good to leave Atlanta at 5:30 a. m., arriving at Catoosa at 10 a. m., returning leave Catoosa at 6 p. m. arriving in Atlanta at 11 p. m. Railroad Fare, Stage Fare and Dinner, **only $3.**

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent.

OFFICE BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
MACON, GA., August 12th, 1879.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO the trade of Georgia, Alabama and Florida that we have put in the old

Macon Mills

a complete system of NEW MACHINERY, embracing all the latest improvements, with which we are now prodiucing the justly celebrated

Macon Sheeting.

We have been at great expense to insure a thorough duplicate of these goods, and can say that our make is now making is equal to anything ever produced South, and far superior to many popular br

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

HUMORS OF THE SCALP. LOSS OF HAIR.

Loss of Hair in thousands of cases is due entirely to some form of scalp disease. Seventy-five per cent of the number of bald heads might be covered with hair by a judicious use of Cuticura, assisted by Cuticura Soap. It is the most agreeable as well as the most effective hair restorer ever produced by man. It is medicinal in the truest sense of the word. All others are some oleaginous mixture or poisonous dyes. None but Cuticura possesses the specific medical properties that enable it to cure all itching and scaly diseases that inflame and irritate the scalp and hair glands and tubes, causing premature baldness. Medium with dose of the Cuticura Resolvent will purify the oil and sweat glands of the virus of scrofulous humor of the blood and insure a permanent cure, when taken in connection with the outward application of Cuticura.

SALT RHEUM & DANDRUFF

Cured that several physicians had failed to treat successfully.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I have had the salt Rheum on my head and all through my hair, also on my legs, for the past four years, having suffered exceedingly with it. The dandruff falling from my hair was very annoying. I consulted several distinguished physicians in regard to it, and have taken their prescriptions as ordered but did not find any cure and but little relief. I was told by many persons who have the salt Rheum, and who have been doctored for years, that there was no cure for it, that it was in the blood, and should always have it, and I was almost inclined to agree with them, but a friend wanted me try Cuticura, made by your firm. I did; and to my astonishment, in less than three weeks my head was entirely free from all salt Rheum and Dandruff, and I cannot see any appearance of salt Rheum on my person. I think it a wonderful remedy.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE A. MUDGE.
Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 6, 1879.

HUMOR OF THE SCALP.

That was destroying the Hair cured with one box of CUTICURA.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I want to tell you what Cuticura has done for me. About ten years ago my hair began falling out, caused by Humor of the Scalp. I tried various remedies too numerous to mention, without relief, until I began using Cuticura, one box of which has entirely cured me, and new hair is beginning to grow. Respectfully yours, &c.,
ALONZO W. LAKE, Jr.,
207 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1878.
We know the above to be true.
MARY E. TOWNSEND, 412 W. Jackson St.
MRS. C. A. GRAY, 341 Fulton St.

SCALD HEAD

For Nine Years cured when all other Remedies Failed.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Since July last I have been using your Cuticura for Scald Head, and it has cured me when all medicines that I have taken for nine years did me no good. I am now using it as a hair dressing, but my head is well. It keeps the hair in very nice condition. Yours truly,
H. A. RAYMOND.
Auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw R. R.
Jackson, Mich., Dec. 20, 1878.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Instantly they banish Pain and Weakness, rouse the dormant Muscles into new life, stimulate the Liver and Kidneys, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilious Colic, Cramps and Pains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Ague and Liver Pains.

may22 ddt sun fri tues &wky june1 sd pg

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation; *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

In these days of political trickery, a true friend in the time of need is a friend indeed; and such a friend is

Dr. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM for the LUNGS.

It is a sure cure for
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS
and all diseases of the
Lungs, Chest and Throat.

This well known remedy has been used for thirty years and has cured thousands of cases, many of which were given up as hopeless. No case, however obstinate, can resist the healing properties of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs.

Remember that it is the persistent use of the Balsam that cures the worst cases.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 dcfw &wky2dw al w ross's No 6

FOOD FOR INFANTS, Etc.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Ridge's Food has received the most unqualified testimony from persons of the highest character and responsibility in this and other countries.
20 aug27 d3t wed fri sun &wky1t

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—A good deal of fever in and around Dublin.

—Cartersville continues to improve, and she now supports six schools.

—Mr. G. C. Brown, of the Brown house, Macon, has leased the Mitchell house in Thomasville.

—Dublin Post: B. H. Blackshear tells us that he and his neighbors have caught six foxes within the last week.

—A gentleman from Knoxville visited Dalton a few days ago, and had $1,500 to invest in dried blackberries.

—Mr. James Scard, a brick and stone mason, of Dalton, committed suicide by taking laudanum a day or two since.

—Mr. F. O. Holmes, near Pleasant Hill, will make about 800 gallons of Cuba cane syrup this season.

—Cotton is taking the rust very badly in some sections of Washington and Johnson counties.

—There is more activity in bui ding and improvements in Talbot county than at any time since the war.

—Dalton wants a public library; and will erect a monument to any man who will get one established.

—The fair in Talbot this fall will be the largest thing of the kind ever held in that part of Georgia.

—Dalton Citizen: The crop of winter apples in this and neighboring counities will be large, notwithstanding the late frosts, which came so near depriving us of peaches.

—Mr. Charles Keen, near Oglethorpe, thinks he will pick forty bales of cotton from a field of sixty acres. He has fully one thousand pounds seed cotton matured to the acre, now.

—Dawsonville Chronicle: When the Georgia statesman wants a friend to "jine" him in a social glass he no longer says "Let's take a drink," but simply whispers "Let's investigate."

—Dalton Enterprise: Reports from the growing corn crops are very encouraging, and it is now claimed by some one who ought to know, that the yield this season will be much greater than it was last.

—Talbotton Register: Caterpillars have appeared in full force on the plantation of Mr. J. W. Jones, a few miles west of Talbotton. The boll worm is also reported as doing considerable damage to cotton on the farms west of Talbotton.

—Dalton Citizen: Dr. George Foute is the champion bee raiser of Whitfield county. He has the finest collection of beehives, or palaces, that we ever saw, all filled or being filled, by the "busy bee," with the most beautiful and delicious honey.

—Mr. T. C. Brown, of Marion county, says that last year he sold from thirty peach trees $165 worth of peaches and took $16 worth of premiums at the fairs. His orchard is composed entirely of seedlings of his own raising.

—The Talbot county fair will open on October 21st, and continue four days. The preparations are being pushed forward actively. Grand avenues, a race track, pavilion, large exhibition hall, stock stalls, and other conveniences will be in readiness.

—Gwinnett Herald: The caterpillaris making its way up the country. They are doing much damage in southern Georgia. If the cotton stalk continues to grow in this county we think a caterpillar visitation will be a blessing.

—Dalton Citizen: Mr. James Swick, of this place, brought us the other day one of the largest and finest peaches we have ever seen grown in north Georgia. It was fully nine inches in circumference, and weighed one pound.

—Hinesville Gazette: Pears from the old parent tree of the LeConte variety were selling at thirty cents per peck in this town. The old tree shows no sign of decay, but each year bears its quota of twenty-five or thirty bushels of luscious fruit.

—Macon Telegraph: A wagon train has been established between Butler and Macon for the transportation of goods and to avoid the payment of freight on the railroad. A few days since a trip was made, and a saving of 33⅓ per cent was realized.

—Barnesville Gazette: Captain J. M. White, who has been in the western part of this county with Mr. Spalding, reports the cotton crop as being cut off by the excessive rains. Mr. T. J. Nelson, of Upson county, reports the boll worm as doing much damage to cotton in his section.

—Macon Telegraph: We learn from a gentleman from Brunswick that between 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday Mr. Bob Williamson, of that place, accidentally shot and almost instantly killed himself with a pistol. He was preparing to do some work on the pistol and was handling it carelessly at the time.

—Dublin Post: Mr. Wesley Kea informs us that he has now the best crop he has ever made. He will have about six hundred bushels of corn for sale and everything else in proportion. He has harvested fourteen crops and never made a poor one—never failed to have (in addition to his cotton crop) syrup, peas, bacon and lard for sale.

—Sandersville Courier: Mr. J. S. Smith, one of our largest planters, and one of Washington county's best cotton growers, informs us that the protracted wet weather is causing the cotton bolls on his farm to rot. He also informs us that the boll rot is not confined to his farm, but is blasting the hopes of other farmers.

—Talbotton Register: To B. M. Butts, near Pleasant Hill, belongs the credit of inventing a combination velocipede, which runs by spring power, guided by the operator when in motion. It can also be made to rock the baby cradle, keep off flies, churn milk, propel a sewing machine, besides perform other and useful offices.

—Marietta Journal: On last Saturday intense excitement prevailed at the little gold mill located on the premises of James L. Randell and about two miles south of Acworth. The cause was the very sudden and unexpected exit of one Wm. H. Hill on the night preceding. He had charge of said mill, and his duty was to hire and pay off the hands. He left with the "pay bag."

—Hinesville Gazette: Fortunately the rains came in time to save the rice crop which had begun to show the wilting effects of the hot July sun and drouth. On the pine lands this crop is generally up to the standard, and on low lands, it is superior. One planter has fifty acres which was examined by competent judges and pronounced good for thirty-seven hundred bushels.

—Dalton Citizen: A gentleman, writing from Walker county, says the crop prospect was never better than this year. Notwithstanding the recent severe drought, the corn and cotton look splendidly—the yield of the former will be over two-thirds of a crop, and the latter, with favorable seasons, will be the largest crop ever raised in the county. Fruit of every kind, with the exception of a few apples, total failure in the county.

—North Georgian: Last Saturday a little cyclone struck a negroes place, about four miles north of this, and demolished all of his houses, except the walls of his dwelling. The floor of his house was torn up, and the plank of the loft shivered to atoms. Large green pines and small growth twisted to shreds, for a little distance, and the earth by whirlwind seems to have left the earth to return no more. The man, Sam Martin, and his children were in the house but none of them were hurt. After the cyclone had passed, an oak rail came down from the heavens and stuck through a plank near Sam.

—Augusta News: A terrible accident happened just outside the city yesterday morning, and adjoining the premises of Mr. John A. Bohler, in the new city beyond west boundary, and in which a daughter of Mr. Wilkinson was nearly burned to death by a kerosene explosion. It seems that the little girl attempted to make a fire in the stove by pouring kerosene oil on the fuel, not knowing that any coals were in the stove. But the coals were there, and the explosion was terrible, blowing out both ends of the can and setting fire to the little girl. She ran to her mother who put her sick in bed, and set fire to the bed clothing. A smaller sister also caught on fire. All three would undoubtedly have been burned up, but for the timely arrival of Mrs. Cartledge, who smothered the spreading flames. Mr. Wilkinson works at Pendleton's foundry and was not at home. The little girl from her waist down is burned to a crisp, and is not thought that she will live.

Easily Incurred, Terribly Obstinate,

Is rheumatism. Even at the outset, the ordinary remedies are frequently powerless to cope with it. This is more particularly the case when a tendency to it is inherited. It should be combatted before it becomes chronic. When the first twinges are felt, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a depurent which expels from the blood those irritating principles which, by contact, cause inflammation and pain in the muscles and joints. Poisonous medicines which are usually administered for this disease, but which, in a slight overdose, may terminate it by destroying life itself, should be avoided, and this safe and more effective medicine used instead. Those disorders of the bowels, stomach and liver which frequently accompany rheumatic and gouty ailments, are invariably removed by this excellent botanic corrective.

aug27 d3t wed fri sun &wky sep2

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 28, 1879.

The following quotations are firm. No changes to-day.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta W'k's 7s.	100@103
Georgia 4s.....	100	Atlanta City 7s..	100@102
Georgia 6s.....	105@107	Atlanta City 8s..	105@108
Georgia 7s.....	110@112	Atlanta 10s.....	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	L. T.. 110@112	Augusta City 7s.	101@102
Georgia 8s	L. T.. 112@112	Sav. City 6s, new	67@ 69
So. Car. valid fa	80@ 82	Macon City.....	62@ 65
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	110@112	Columbus City..	70@ 72
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Ga. R. R. 7s.....	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s.....	99@101
		Central R. R. 7s.	107@109
Mor t & W P R R 1st mortgage...	101@108	W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds..	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.....	79@ 81	South Wes R.R.	101@103
Central R. R.....	63@ 65	Atlanta Sur't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Noon.—Stocks heavy. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.80½; short 4.82½. Governments dull. State bonds strong.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Evening.—Money easier at 3@7, closing at 5. Exchange inactive and lower at $4.80½@4.80¾. Governments strong; new fives 102; four and a half per cents 105¾; four per cents 100⅝. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed less active.

N. Y. Central.....	118	Chicago & N.W....	74¾
Erie.....	24¾	Preferred.....	96¼
Lake Shore.....	87½	Rock Island.....	130¾
Illinois Central....	86¼	Western Union....	92¾
Fitchburg.....	96¼		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$133,343,331 Currency.....$3,629,558

LONDON, August 28.—4 p.m.—Consols 97 11-16. Erie 25. Specie decrease £31,000.

PARIS, August 28.—4:00 p.m.—Rentes 83f. 10c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 28, 1879.

The New York market has been very irregular to-day. Cotton opened strong this morning several points above yesterday's closing figures, and advanced until about noon, at which time a reaction commenced and a general loss was sustained. At 10:20 this morning a firm tone was ruling and offerings were light, holders asking higher prices. At 12:20 cotton was nominal, and spots were put up ¼c. September gained to-day 14 points; October none; November, December and January each declined about 9 points. New York closed steady to-day, with spots marked 12½c, a gain of ⅛c since the opening of the market yesterday. Spot sales to consumers amount to 335 bales; futures sales 143,000; net receipts 3,629 bales to day and exports 8,701 bales; stocks 76,898 bales.

Liverpool closed firm with sales of 12,000 bales, of which 10,000 were American.

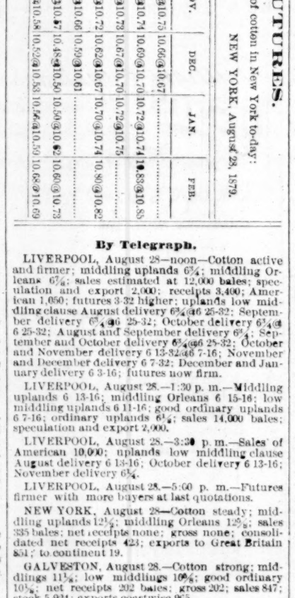
Local transactions were liberal to-day.

The following is our cotton statement from August 1 to date;

By wagon.....	14
Air Line Railroad.....	—
Georgia Railroad.....	—
Central Railroad.....	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad.....	—
West Point Railroad.....	1
Total.....	40
Receipts previously.....	87,813
Total.....	87,853
Stock Sept. 1.....	101
Grand total.....	87,954

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments from July 1 to date.....	123
Shipments previously.....	87,427
Total.....	87,550
Stock on hand.....	404



By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—noon—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6⅞; sales estimated at 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 8,400; American 1,050; futures 3-32 higher; uplands low middling clause August delivery 6¾@6 25-32; September delivery 6¾@6 25-32; October delivery 6¾@6 29-32; August and September delivery 6¾@6 29-32; September and October delivery 6¾@6 29-32; October and November delivery 6 13-32@6 7-16; November and December delivery 6 7-32; December and January delivery 6 3-16; futures now firm.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 13-16; middling Orleans 6 15-16; low middling uplands 6 11-16; good ordinary uplands 6 7-16; ordinary uplands 6¼; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 10,000; uplands low middling clause August delivery 6 13-16; October delivery 6 13-16; November delivery 6¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—5:00 p. m.—Futures firmer with more buyers at last quotations.

NEW YORK, August 28—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12½; middling Orleans 12⅝; sales 335 bales; net receipts none; gross none; consolidated net receipts 423; exports to Great Britain 834; to continent 19.

GALVESTON, August 28.—Cotton strong; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 202 bales; gross 202; sales 847; stock 5,924; exports coastwise 965.

NORFOLK, August 28.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; net receipts 37 bales; gross —; stock 674; sales 110; exports coastwise 48.

BALTIMORE, August 28.—Cotton firm; mid dlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales 100 bales; stock 1,392; exports coastwise 10.

BOSTON, August 28.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts none; gross 12 bales; sales —; stock 2,334.

WILMINGTON, August 28.—Cotton steady; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10; net receipts 3 bales; gross —; sales 1; stock 105.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts none; gross 175 bales; sales 795; to spinners 452; stock 9,541.

SAVANNAH, August 28.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 106 bales; gross 106; sales 40; stock 1,804; exports coastwise 46.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—Cotton strong; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 34 bales; gross 34; sales 100; stock 4,069.

MOBILE, August 28—Cotton nominal; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 14 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 287

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, August 28.—Cotton firmer; new lower 10; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 13 bales; shipments —; sales 337.

CHARLESTON, August 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 8 bales; gross —; sales 30; stock 182; exports coastwise 1.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 28, 1879.

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PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 28, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Flour—The market is firm with sales comparatively fair. Millers' stock is not increasing. We quote: family $6.00@$7.00; extra family $5.75@6.00; family $5.25@5.50; extra $4.50@4.75. Wheat—Chicago opened at 87¾ for September and 87¾ for October, these figures being above the closing quotations of yesterday. From the opening this morning there was a decline, though September at the close was ⅝c ahead, while October closed on 87¼—yesterday's closing figures. Chicago reports receipts to-day 125,585 bushels; shipments 121,213 bushels; market steady. The local wheat market is unchanged. Stocks are still light, and millers showing no disposition to purchase only enough for present needs, and are probably looking for an early decline. Tennessee offerings are easier, though prices still held up. The prices below are buyers': Tennessee choice white and amber $1.10@$1.12; Tennessee medium $1.06@$1.08; Georgia choice white and amber 90@$1.00; low grades 85c. Corn—Chicago is about at a stand still as far as fluctuations are concerned. September and October opened and closed at same figures. The market is ½c ahead of yesterday. Receipts to-day are 219,210 bushels; shipments 22,198 bushels. The local market is firm and steady at 70c for white and 66c for mixed. Oats—Demand fair; market amply supplied at present. The figures below are reported on the board, and the higher margin refers to the best rust-proof oats. We quote 45@75c. Meal—Is in good request at 70c for choice water-ground.

BALTIMORE, August 28—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$3.50; extra $3.75@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.75@$4.75; Rio brands $5.62@$5.75; Patapsco family $6.50. Wheat, southern active and firm; western active and strong; Southern red $1.06@$1.09; amber $1.10@$1.13; No. 1 Maryland $1.11½; No. 2 western winter red spot and August $1.09¾@$1.09¾; September $1.09¾@$1.09¾; October $1.10⅝@$1.10¾; November $1.11¼@$1.11¾. Corn, southern active and firm; western firm and higher; southern white 60; yellow 50½. Oats steady; southern and Pennsylvania 22@33; western white 32@33; mixed 30@31. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $14.00@$15.00.

NEW YORK, August 28—Flour a shade firmer; in instances 5@10c per barrel better, with a more active trade; southern firm with a moderate inquiry; common to fair extra $4.50@$5.25; good to choice extra $5.50@$6.75. Wheat 1@2c better for winter; spring active with a fair inquiry; ungraded winter 98@$1.11; No. 3 do $1.08¾@$1.10; No. 2 do $1.11¾@$1.12; No. 1 do $1.12@$1.12½. Corn opened weak and closed a shade firmer and fairly active; ungraded 45¾@46½. Oats 1@2c better and fairly active; No. 3 29¾@30; No. 2 white 32½; No. 2 30½@31; No. 2 white 32½@33. Hay about steady with a fair trade; shipping 50. Hops dull; yearlings 4@10.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Flour dull; demand chiefly for low grades; extra fall $4.40@$4.60; double extra fall $4.90@$5.15; treble extra fall $4.35@$4.45; family $4.50@$4.55; choice to fancy $4.60@$5.25. Wheat higher but slow; No. 2 red fall 94¾@94¾ cash; 94¾@94¾ September; 95¾ October; 94⅞ asked all year; No. 3 red 85¾@85¾ cash; 87 September; 88⅝ October. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 31 cash; 30½ September; 31½ October; 29¼ all the year. Oats stronger; No. 2 22@22½ cash; 22¼@22¾ September; 22¾ October; 22½ all the year.

CHICAGO, August 28—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 96; No. 2 do. 86¼@87⅝ cash; No. 3 do. 81¾@82; rejected 67. Corn in fair demand and higher; 32¾@32⅝ cash; 32⅝@32¾ September; 31¾ October; rejected 31½@31⅝. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 21⅝@21⅞ cash; 22 September; 22⅝@23 October; rejected 18. At the close corn and oats were firmer but not quotably higher

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—Flour steady; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$5.00; A. No. 1 $6.00@$6.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber 93. Corn dull; white 44½; mixed 38. Oats quiet; white 25½; mixed 24¾.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—Flour steady; family $4.5 @$5.75. Wheat firmer at 91@95. Corn steady at 37½@38. Oats in good demand and steady at 25@28.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 28—Lime—The market is unchanged. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-loads $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Leather—The market is active and firm with no decrease in business reported. The sale of boots and shoes is especially active. We quote: hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@32c.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Paper—Market steady at quotations. Manilla paper No. 1 1½@2 ₩ lb; No. 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½ ₩ lb; straw 2½ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6½@6¾; for wheat, $8@$4; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Hides—Steady and firm in all eastern markets with receipts large. Local market is also firm, but stocks are small. We quote: Dry flint 11; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½@7.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Wool—But little on this market, though buyers can be easily found at prices quoted. Receipts are very light. We quote washed 20@30c; unwashed 20@25; burry 15.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Plastering Hair—Market very active and sales are immense; no changes; Georgia 20@25 ₩ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $1.75@$2.00; less quantities $4.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Hay—Stock light; demand only fair. Prices unchanged; choice Timothy $1.10; choice mixed $1.05@$1.10; prime mixed $1.00@$1.05; common mixed 90@95.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Iron Ties—There is a good inquiry for iron ties. Pieced are quoted on the board at $1.75; whole ties $2.65.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Wool held firm with a fair trade; domestic fleece 32@45; pulled 18@40; unwashed 30@38; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Peas—Very scarce. We quote stock peas $1.10@$1.25; white peas in poor demand.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Bagging—The following prices are quoted on the board: 1¾ lbs 11c; 2lbs 11½c.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Rosin quiet at $1.27½@$1.30. Turpentine firmer at 26¾@27.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.40@$1.65 for Liverpool.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Wheat Bran—In moderate demand at 75@80c.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Rye—In light demand at 80@90c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Bulk meat—The Chicago market has been deprived of all animation to-day, and no changes are reported on the board. September and October remained at one price during the entire day. Chicago hog receipts are increasing, and to-day amount to 18,000. The local market is steady at 5¼c for clear rib sides with stock light. Bacon—is in go d demand. The prices quoted are reported by the board; choice sugar-cured hams 10¾@11¼; shoulders 5c, scarce; bright small sides 6½@7½; plain hams, none quoted; breakfast bacon, strips, 8¾@9. Mess Pork—is on the down-grade to-day. Lard—Western quotations were not addicted to many changes to day. The tone of the market is weaker, and a slight decline is mentioned. The local market is unchanged; tierces, leaf, 8½; refined 7¾@8; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9¼.

NEW YORK, August 28—Pork lower and rather dull; closing steady; new mess, spot, $8.65@$8.70; September $8.50@$8.60. Middles dull and weak; long clear 5; short clear 5¼; long and short clear 5¼. Lard easier and fairly active; prime steam, spot 5 82½@5 85; September 5 82½@5 85.

CINCINNATI, August 28—Pork steady at $8.00@$8.02½. Lard steady and in good demand; current make 5.85. Bulk Meats quiet; held—shoulders 3¾; clear rib 4.55; clear sides 4.85. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 3¾; clear rib 5¼; clear sides 5¾.

LOUISVILLE, August 27—Pork steady at $10.00. Lard steady; refined leaf in tierces 7¾; 40. keg 8¾. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4.85; clear sides 5.05. Bacon quiet; shoulders 3.95; clear ribs 5¼; clear sides 5¾. Sugar-cured Hams 9@12.

BALTIMORE, August 28—Provisions firm; Mess pork $9.55. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3½; clear rib sides 4½; packed, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¼. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; hams 11¼@11¾. Lard, refined in tierces 7.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Pork dull at $8.40. Lard nominally unchanged; 5.50 bid. Bulk meats nominally unchanged; shoulders 3.40; clear ribs 4.60; clear sides 4.80. Bacon dull; clear ribs 5¾@5.15; clear sides 5.40@5.50.

CHICAGO, August 28—Mess Pork in fair demand but lower; $7.90 cash. Lard in fair demand but lower; 5.00@5.02½ cash. Bulk meats dull and tending downward; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4.70; clear sides 4.75.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 28.—Coffee—Is quiet; old government Java 28@30; Rio 11¾@17½. Roasted Coffee—Market quiet; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20½; choice and fair 18@19. Sugars—There is no perceptible change in the market. Prices are firm and sales are of a fair average. A and extra C 8¾; granulated 9¾; cut loaf 10; powdered 10; extra C 8¾; yellow 7¾@8¾; New Orleans 7¼@8¼. Molasses—Is dull; tierces 21; barrels 23. Syrup—In good demand; sorghum is a slow sale at 35@50c. New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; rebolled 40@50; refined 40@50. Tea—Market quiet. Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 35@90; Young Hyson 35@75; English breakfast 30@75. Spices—No changes. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmegs advanced a shade higher and are held at $1.10@$1.25; mustard, best, 50; medium 34@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—Prices are steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4¾; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7¾; Jacobs' cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No 3 do $4.50@$4.60. Soap—$2.50@$3.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York at 12½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from south to east; stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 28, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Prev	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.05	65	73	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.10	71	66	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.92	79	58	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.96	81	55	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Indianola	29.90	81	67	E.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.86	81	83	E.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	29.94	73	96	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.01	69	70	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.89	81	74	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.04	72	71	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 28, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.00	66	78	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.00	72	69	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy
2 p. m.	29.97	75	55	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy
8:56	29.97	74	63	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.00	67	86	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.00	65	75	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.017 | Maximum ther..... 75
Mean daily ther..... 67.5 | Minimum ther. 65
Mean daily humid. 65.3 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE | CRAIGE & CO., 41 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
se marg 29 dly

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 29, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The air is so chilly that even the glass balls are shivering—at Ponce de Leon.

—Were the comedy club giving the public guilty when they promised it money?

—The new medical college is rising. Such is the power of Powell.

—The country wagons—by their fruits ye shall know them.

—Everything is quiet in police circles. The tiger is preparing to spring.

—Joe Caldwell sells on an average fifty Constitutions a day at the Kimball house cigar stand.

—Eggs are selling at fifteen cents in Atlanta, and they don't have to be opened with a hatchet either.

—A late estimate gave Atlanta eighty-two bar-rooms; and yet, for her population, the number of drunkards is small.

—The sigh of the revenue officials is not for the touch of a "vanished hand but the sound of a voice that is still."

—Marietta street is looking up. She has the capitol, the custom-house, the new church, the cotton factory, the rolling mill, and is soon to have a large flour mill.

—Mr. H. C. Barr, cashier of the Southern express company, has a pear raised on the place where he is living, No. 218 South Pryor street, which weighs fifteen and a half ounces and measures one foot around. That is almost large enough for a pair.

—The genial Miller and his accomplished assistant, Mr. John Lowry, at the Markham, can wake a man up to the minute provided he did not take too much beer before he went to bed.

—'Tis strange, but yet 'tis true that neuralgia and headache can be cured. Neuralgine always relieves these troubles. If you suffer try this and be convinced. Hutchison & Bro., Proprietors, Atlanta.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—R. S. McFarlin, of Rome, is in the city.

—Clarence Knowles, Esq., has returned to the city.

—Warren P. Lovett is with his friends in Atlanta.

—Misses Phinizy and Vason, two Augusta beauties, will come to Atlanta to-day.

—J. P. Stevens, of Macon, is visiting Atlanta.

—Miss Lillie Beall, of Atlanta, is visiting Miss Mary Morris, of Dalton.

—Miss Libbie Tuller, of Atlanta, is in Cartersville, visiting Mrs. Ralston.

—W. F. Cameron and Miss Emma Cameron, of Macon, are in the city.

—George F. Barnes, of Augusta, is in the city.

—J. S. Gresham and wife, of Macon, were in the city yesterday.

—F. S. Rucker, of Thomaston, is in Atlanta.

—Mrs. W. W. Linton, Miss Lucie Linton, John L. Linton, of Thomasville, were in the city yesterday.

—Charles I. Schlatter, superintendent of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, is visiting the city.

—William Chandler, Misses Carrie and Emily Chandler, of Burke county, are visiting the city.

—W. J. Metcalf, a prominent citizen of Covington, and J. W. Anderson, editor of the Covington Star are in the city.

—W. J. Kincaid, one of the leading merchants of Griffin, is on a business visit to Atlanta.

—Howard Van Epps, after spending a pleasant visit in the mountains of north Georgia, returned home yesterday.

—John C. Nicholls, of Blackshear, member of congress from the first district, is in the city.

—Howard L. Bass, the bean of the first ward, is on an interesting visit to Powder Springs. He wore a violet necktie.

—Butler Herald: James T. White and family will leave for Atlanta to-day, where Professor White enters his new field of labor.

—Governor Colquitt has been selected by the board of trustees of Mt. Vernon institute to deliver the annual address at the examination, and has accepted.

—Sandersville Courier: Miss Mamie Haynes, a most pleasant young lady, who has been spending several weeks in this city, left for Atlanta Saturday morning.

—Among the young "swells" who ride out to the camps on Peachtree street in the afternoon is the handsome young Clarence L. Stockdell, of Mitchell street.

—Mrs. James M. Ball and Miss Georgia Ball, after an absence of several weeks in Virginia, at the springs, returned home yesterday.

Marietta Journal: John B. Goodwin and lady, of Atlanta, have been spending several days in Powder Springs. Mrs. George Lowry and children, of the same place, are on a visit here.

—Editorial correspondent from Atlanta to Thomasville Enterprise: Three young gentlemen then contended for a prize offered for the best declaimer. Mr. F. H. Richardson, of THE CONSTITUTION then delivered a very chaste and scholarly address that was without exception the best thing of the kind that we have had the pleasure of listening to. He is a pleasant speaker and a man of deep thought and cultivation, and has the promise of a bright future before him.

—Lynchburg (Va.) News: Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, who is sojourning with his family at the Bedford Alum and Iron Springs, preached two sermons at that place on Sunday, which have received much favorable comment from persons who had the pleasure of hearing him. He is an able, logical, graceful and effective speaker, and a very superior reader. The impression made upon the audience was so favorable as to secure a larger attendance when he next fills the pulpit.

Next Sunday's Constitution will contain matters of importance to every Georgian.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FORTY-NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 28.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. JOHN P. DUNCAN, the chaplain. The roll was called and a quorum found present. The journal was read.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. MCDANIEL, BOWEN and TROUTMAN.

Hon. A. J. Lane of Bibb, was invited to a seat on the floor.

A message from the house was here received.

The committee on enrollment made a report which was read.

The committee of conference on the jury bill recommended that the senate recede from one of its amendments and that the house do likewise.

The roll was called for the introduction of bills.

HOUSE BILLS READ FIRST TIME.

To pay expenses wild land committee. Referred to committee on finance.

To authorize the ordinary of Milton county to borrow money to pay for completing the court house of that county. Referred to committee on finance.

To authorize the mayor and council of Athens to use certain taxes for building cistern. Referred to committee on local and special bills.

To reduce larcenies after trust in sums less than $50 to grade of misdemeanors. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To authorize the ordinary of Clarke county to issue 4 per cent bonds. Referred to committee on finance.

To make it criminal for any officer or employe of the state to attempt to influence the governor or the head of any department. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To authorize issuance of bonds by Douglass county. Referred to committee on finance.

To prevent the destruction of game in Jones county. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To change the penalty of buying votes. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To change the penalty for aiding an escape. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To amend an act establishing the city court of Atlanta. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To authorize the ordinary of Fulton county to contract with the owner of abstract of title for the county. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

To change the time of holding superior court of Houston county. Referred to committee on local and special bills.

To create a board of commissioners of Putnam county. Referred to committee on local and special bills.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. RUSSELL—A bill to define the jurisdiction of county courts. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. DEBOSE occupied the chair.

A message from the house was received. It announced that the house had adopted the report of the conference committee on the jury bill.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

At the hour of 11 the senate held memorial services in honor of the deceased senator, J. C. CLEMENTS, of the 15th district.

Mr. HOLTON, chairman of the committee on memorial, presented the following resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the senate on the death of Mr. CLEMENTS:

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. JACOB CLINTON CLEMENTS the late senator from the 15th district the state has lost in the city of Atlanta on the 24th of August, 1879, and before the expiration of his term of office, the senate of Georgia lost a useful and respected member.

Resolved, That the fidelity in the discharge of the duties which his high office imposed, and the uniform kindness and courtesy which marked his intercourse, both official and social, with his fellow-members, have embalmed his memory in our hearts, and entitle him to this formal and public expression of our appreciation of the great loss which the senate and people of Georgia have sustained in his death.

Resolved, That we, his surviving colleagues, tender to his stricken family our condolence, and that the secretary of the senate be and is hereby directed to have framed and transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That, in token of our respect for the memory of our late colleague, the senate will hold no session on Friday, the 29th instant.

Resolved, That the messenger be and is hereby directed to drape the vacant chair of the deceased senator with black crape or other appropriate material.

J. G. HOLTON,
C. J. WELLBORN,
WILLIAM HARRISON,
J. B. CUMMING,
JOHN N. HUDSON,
Committee.

Mr. HOLTON, in offering the resolutions, made some remarks on the character of the deceased. He had known him long and well, and those who knew him best loved him most. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church. He was a Mason, devoted to the fraternity and for years a master of Lumber City lodge. He was a father to the orphan, a husband to the widow, and a friend to the destitute. But he has gone—gone to that far country from which no traveler returns. We mourn his loss and cherish his memory.

Mr. HUDSON spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Senators: Born and reared in Laurens, which adjoins Montgomery, of which county our deceased colleague was a native and resident, I had better opportunities to know him than, perhaps, any other member of the senate. Senator Jacob Clinton Clements was of highly reputable parentage. His father, Jacob, possessed of limited means and encumbered with the support of a numerous family and living in a section almost destitute of schools, educated his children little if any outside of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Senator Clements was twice married. His first and second wife both belonged to the best families of his native county. Mr. Wooten, the youngest brother of his first wife, graduated this year at Oxford with the highest honors of the college.

Our deceased colleague possessed the confidence of his constituents in an eminent degree, which they attested by electing him to the highest offices within their gift. He was a zealous and bright Mason, and was Master of Lumber City lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for twenty years. He was a liberal patron of letters, and spent much of his time and pecuniary means in building school-houses, churches and in educating his children. In regard to his character as a law-maker, I deem it necessary to say only a few words. He made no speeches, but his votes attest the soundness of his judgment, and show that in navigating the sea of legislation, the chart and compass and polar star, by which he was guided, were wisdom, moderation and justice.

He was a Christian in the highest acceptation of that term. His religion showed itself in the prominent part which he acted in building churches and supporting the gospel. Lumber City camp ground, for the building up of which he did so much, is a field in which the forces of Christianity won many signal victories over the legions of sin and satan. For forty years he was a class leader in the Methodist church. Though clothed with high honors of the state, he was not ashamed to fill the humble offices of the church. Mingling in politics often leads to the fall of Christians. Not so with Senator Clements. His religion came with him to the capitol, shone in his words and his acts and in his votes upon the floor of the senate, erected an altar of prayer at his bedside and enabled him to see death when it came—not in the light of a great natural evil, but of a passport to the better world. He has gone from this land where diseased lungs, co-operating with fever, vacate the chairs of senators, to a better land—even a heavenly county—whose atmosphere is pervaded with the aroma of immortal flowers, and whose unending eternal day is the noon-tide light of God's reconciled countenance.

Mr. CUMMING spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT—I had not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Clements until I met him here in the senate chamber, and while our relations from our first meeting were easy, and, to myself at least, most agreeable, circumstances never rendered them intimate. What I know of the deceased has been learned entirely from his quiet but punctual performance of public duty in this chamber, and from short biographical notices of him in the public prints. The chair has done me the honor to put me on the committee raised to take the usual notice of the death of a member of this body, and the appointment has made it proper that I should say something on this occasion. I do it the more cheerfully for the reason, that the career of the deceased was not a brilliant one. For the distinguished talent there are always eulogists more or less interested—interested to link their names in some way with the illustrious dead, or interested, it may be, to commend themselves to the influential living I should be unwilling to incur the suspicion of doing either.

In such a man as the deceased is represented to have been, I think I recognize the true strength of states, the true leaven of social ties. He was a quiet citizen, without ambition for personal advancement. He was a man of fine private life. He was a man of integrity. He was a man, imbued, according to my ideas of the subject, with the true spirit of good citizenship, which I apprehend to be this: to follow a private vocation with diligence and integrity, and to accept public duty when presenting itself unsought, whether in the exercise of a small or a great office.

Such a man, I understand, was the deceased, and such was his career. Mr. President, may the state of Georgia be the prolific mother of many such children; for to them, more than to her more ambitious and showy sons, will she owe her true prosperity, and in their keeping safe will be her honor.

Mr. CLARKE said he did not speak merely because custom demanded it but because his heart prompted him to speak. Extravagant encomium on the deceased member would not be proper. He was an unassuming member. His true devotion to public duty and his faithful discharge of all trusts made him highly esteemed by all who knew him. He had known the deceased only since last November. It is said of certain men in Holy Writ that men took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus. The deceased was a follower of the meek and lowly Nazarene. There are various dangers in public life which frequently lead men away from a high morality they might have cherished in private, but in the life of the deceased there was no such result. Mr. CLARKE's remarks were beautifully appropriate.

Mr. SPEER spoke as follows:

Mr. President—I am unwilling to let this occasion pass without giving some expression, though t be but a few words, in token of respect for the memory of our deceased brother and senator.

The sad event that has so unexpectedly called him from our midst appeals to us all alike for sympathy and regret.

We sympathize with his bereaved family and relatives, and grieve that his career of usefulness was so suddenly brought to a close.

With the deceased I had but a slight acquaintance, and I was prevented by protracted sickness from visiting him during his final illness. His deportment, however, on this floor commanded my respect and admiration, and marked him in my estimation as a modest and unassuming gentleman; his conduct here attested to the fine judgment of his constituents who elected him as their representative. He was faithful, fearless and conscientious in the discharge of all the duties that devolved on him as a senator and representative of the state. From this work he has been called away. His vacant chair, draped in sable hues, with its wreath of evergreens and immortelles, now stands vacant in our midst. As I have stated, owing to limited acquaintanceship, I am unable to go into details and particulars concerning the deceased senator. Other senators here discharged this duty.

My purpose as an humble representative, is to contribute something in respect to the memory of the departed and lamented senator.

With the resolutions introduced by the committee and now pending before the senate, I heartily concur in and shall vote for their adoption.

Mr. FOLKS spoke briefly and with feeling on the death of his friend. He had been appointed with Mr. STATEN to carry the remains home, and in his remarks described the funeral.

Mr. BOYD bore testimony to the personal worth, the many virtues and the lovely character of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

The senate then adjourned until Monhay morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The House.

The house met at 9 a. m. pursuant to adjournment, Speaker BACON in the chair.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. JOHN JONES, D. D.

The roll was called, a quorum declared and the journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. NORTHERN moved to take up a bill to amend section 28 of the school law of 1872 and concur in the senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to, the amendment concurred in and the action of the house transmitted to the senate.

Mr. AWTRY asked leave to withdraw a local bill. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

H. B. No. 266, by Mr. KIMSEY, of White—To amend section 4373 of the code, so as to make the wife a competent witness in cases of abandonment.

H. B. No. 492, by Mr. MYNATT, of Fulton—To create and organize a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Fulton county.

H. B. No. 538, by Mr. TURNER, of Coweta—To amend paragraph 4568 of the code, with reference to illegal voting.

H. B. No. 539, by Mr. TURNER, of Coweta—To allow parties at interest to be made parties in certain classes of suits.

H. B. No. 542, by Mr. FARNELL, of Decatur—To withdraw all rights and privileges heretofore granted to the Arnett bridge company, of Bainbridge, Ga.

H. B. No. 543, by Mr. HARRELL, of Decatur—To authorize the corporation of Bainbridge to levy a tax to establish and maintain a system of public schools.

H. B. No. 545, by Mr. TURNER, of Coweta—To consolidate, amend and supersede the several acts incorporating the town of Senoia.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Bibb, the rules were suspended and the following bill taken up:

To exempt from jury duty ministers of the gospel, physicians, apothecaries, school teachers, millers, ferrymen, certain railroad employes, all male persons over sixty years old, and for other purposes.

The senate amendments were agreed to and the house amendment receded from, and the action of the house transmitted to the senate.

Mr. TURNER, of Brooks, chairman of the judiciary committee, by request of the committee, asked that Mr. DUBOSE, of Hancock, and Mr. DICKIN, of Henry, be added to said committee. Agreed to.

Passage of bills resumed.

To repeal an act for the relief of Elizabeth Tanner, of Dawson county.

To repeal an act to make and constitute the sheriff of Cobb county ex-officio tax collector of said county, etc.

To establish the original rates of toll for crossing the bridge across the Chattahoochee river at Fort Gaines.

To establish a city court for Clarke county at Athens.

The house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill for the relief of Benjamin F. Mathews.

Mr. HUDSON, chairman of the committee of the whole house, reported the bill back with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

Also, in like manner and after like consideration,

Mr. COOK, of Pike, chairman of the committee of the whole house, reported back the bill to pay Owen Smith $40 due him as porter in 1877, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. MCWHORTER moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Lost.

The roll was then called and the bill passed.

To prescribe penalties against defaulting jurors.

Mr. MCDONALD withdrew a bill for the relief of certain tax collectors of Randolph county.

BILL LOST.

A bill by Mr. RUSSELL, of Chatham, to provide that judges of superior and city courts shall fix the fees of sheriffs and clerks wherein they are not now fixed by law. The bill was lost; yeas, 24; nays, 75.

Passage of bills resumed.

House bill No. 581 by Mr. ADAMS, of Chatham—To incorporate the Hutchinson Island canal company, of Chatham county. Passed.

Also, bill to authorize the municipal authorities of the city of Savannah to build an aqueduct.

Leaves of absence were granted to a number of members and the house stood adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

The First Bale of Manufactured Goods.

Yesterday the first bale of domestics manufactured by the Atlanta cotton factory was turned out of the mills and delivered by Mr. Kimball to Messrs. M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., the agents of the factory. The bale of goods was stamped "Atlanta Mills," letter "M." Competent judges say that the cloth classes with the very best ever offered for sale by any manufactory in the United States.

Mr. Frank Banning, one of the most enterprising merchants of Greenville, Ga., being in the city, at once put in his claim for the bale and purchased the goods. Mr. W. F. Peck, one of the most popular and efficient employes of the firm, was the salesman, and will bear the honor of having sold the first bale of domestics made by the Atlanta mills.

Train-Rocker Committed.

Richard Hesterlie, the negro who stoned the State road passenger train near Marietta on last Sunday night, and whose arrest by Detective Jones and Sheriff Stevens, of Cobb county, was chronicled by THE CONSTITUTION a day or two ago, was tried on Tuesday last in Marietta and committed. He was held to bail in the sum of $400, and being unable to respond was placed in jail to await the pleasure of Cobb superior court. The reporter learns that the people about Marietta expressed great satisfaction at the result of his trial, for he is regarded as among the worst men in that section. His captors deserve the thanks of all law-abiding citizens.

FLOURISHING HIS PISTOL.

An Able Bodied Denizen Exhibits His Prowess.

Yesterday morning a couple of the most muscular and athletic members of the police force were called by a frightened neighborhood to arrest a white man who, after having drank up all of the whisky in the vicinity of the brick store on Decatur street beyond the cemetery, had taken possession of the grounds and declared that he could whip out the entire settlement and the Atlanta police thrown in for good measure. When the police reached the stirred up neighborhood they found that the belligerent had been firing off his pistol and threatening to kill any one who disapproved of his actions. The police at once engaged in a rough and tumble scuffle with the violator of a dozen city ordinances, and not wishing to strike him with their clubs, threw him down, and after securely tying him with leather thongs, started in the direction of the city, dragging their prisoner at every step.

The man, although securely pinioned and prevented from continuing his engagement as a pugilist, made herculean efforts to prevent the police from taking him to the lock-up. The police, after considerable trouble, managed to get their prisoner as far as Faith's store, where a wagon was procured and the remainder of the trip to the police headquarters made with safety and a little more ease. The wagon along the entire route was followed by a large crowd of negroes, who seemed to be highly pleased with the sport. We learn that the white man, who managed to wake up the neighborhood, is an employe of one of the railroads of the city, and is a hard man to handle when under the influence of liquor, but a perfect gentleman when not in that condition. This morning, Recorder Hilledge will call upon him to refute a half dozen charges which have been preferred by the arresting officers.

Read next Sunday's Constitution without fail.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mr. Salter, of Conyers, Grows Weary of Life.

From a gentleman who was in Atlanta yesterday we learn of the attempted suicide of Mr. T. E. Salter, a saloon keeper of Conyers, which occurred Tuesday night last at a hotel in Conyers, where Mr. Salter was boarding. The would-be suicidist was found in his bed Wednesday morning in an unconscious condition. A physician was called in and medical aid resorted to, which had the desired effect, and Mr. Salter is now thought to be in a fair way to recover. It appears that Mr. Salter took five grains of morphine for the purpose of committing self-destruction, and in all probability would have succeeded had not his condition been discovered in time to save his life. He is a young man twenty-two years of age and is unmarried. The cause which led to the act is unknown. It is said that he was intoxicated at the time he swallowed the poison and that that is the reason why the morphine would not work successfully.

Next Sunday's Constitution will contain matters of importance to every Georgian.

A SERIOUS ALTERCATION.

Ed. Mitchell and Bob Cloud Appeal to the Knife.

About 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, a serious altercation took place at the corner of Peachtree and Harris streets, between Ed. Mitchell and Bob Cloud, both negroes, in which the former cut a deep gash in the left side of the latter, with a knife, which may yet prove of a fatal character, as the negro is confined to his bed from the wound, and is considered by the attending physician to be in a precarious condition. Officers Bagby and Pelot succeeded in arresting Ed. Mitchell, who was carried to the station-house and safely confined. The other negro was carried to his home, where he is now being attended by a physician.

The cause of the difficulty, it is said, was occasioned from the fact that Bob gave valuable information to the police which led to the arrest of Matt Morris, a notorious thief, and that Matt being Ed's girl, hence the ill-feeling of hatred that led to the difficulty.

Read next Sunday's Constitution without fail.

Wine Exhibition—Wine Making.

We learn that several persons will bring samples of domestic wine to the meeting of the Atlanta pomological society to-morrow morning, which will be tested, the process of making explained, and their merits discussed, in connection with the report of the committee to recommend a plan for organizing a wine manufacturing company in this city. Mr. B. J. Wilson, of West End, we learn, will bring four different kinds of home-made wine—one of which will be the celebrated brand known as "Ki-Yi" wine. Other persons will bring samples of domestic wine, and the subject of wine making will be freely discussed. The society invites all persons in or near Atlanta who have home-made wine to bring samples to be tested and explain the process of making the same. A considerable number of samples will probably be there, as our people feel a deep interest in the subject of making wine.

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Improved Hack Service.

We are glad to see that the hackmen of the city are keeping a much better class of vehicles upon the streets now than they did several months since. At that time nearly all the street hacks were the most forlorn looking objects to be found anywhere. Many of them were not safe and it was not an unusual thing to see them break down in the streets while being driven along. At present we rarely if ever see a hack upon the public streets that would not compare favorably with those to be found in other cities of the south. Many of them are new, while others have been repaired, painted and varnished to such an extent that they may be classed as new vehicles. The animals, too, are of a better class, and appear to be well cared for. Probably the establishment of a regular hack stand was the cause of the change, as few negroes have so little pride as to offer an old rickety hack for public patronage, alongside of a nice, clean and handsome vehicle. Let the good work roll on.

In order to supply the demand for next Sunday's Constitution, it will be found on sale at News-stands in all the cities of the state.

Fresh Oysters.

For several seasons Thompson has made it a specialty to present the Atlanta people and his outside guests the first oysters of the season. With his usual energy and determination to give satisfaction to his host of friends and patrons, he had a good supply of fine, fat, fresh oysters yesterday. He will have fresh oysters direct from Mobile and Savannah daily during the season. In addition to this he is better perfected all of his arrangements and is better prepared than ever to serve the public with every substantial delicacy of the season in the best style at his restaurant.

Read next Sunday's Constitution without fail.

Dougherty Still Ahead.

Mr. Dougherty always leads the van and now comes to the front with the first bale of goods turned out by the Atlanta cotton factory. We need not say that the cloth is superior in make and finish, for if you have any doubts about it call at his store where it is subject to inspection. Mr. Dougherty did not mention the price, but you know if the goods could not be sold cheap there would be no room for them in his mammoth establishment which, by the way, (actual measurement) covers 15,300 surface feet on the first floor.

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Hampton in the Field.

HAMPTON, August 28.—Hampton received her two first bales of new cotton. They were weighed and sold at the warehouse of Geo. Schaefer, bringing 15 cents per pound. They were shipped this afternoon to the live cotton men of Atlanta, Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co. Crops are looking well since the rain.

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The Crew Saved.

LONDON, August 28.—Lloyds' agent at Yokohama telegraphs under date of August 25th that the steamer Nordenskjold, which is supposed to be a store ship for the Nordenskjold Artic expedition, has been totally lost. The crew were saved.

Read next Sunday's Constitution without fail.

MR. MEARES, who is taking the census of Wilmington, N. C., found five white people in one house, the youngest 15, whose aggregate ages mounted to 306 years.

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It took thirteen span of mules and ten oxen to haul a piece of stone up a hill in Vicksburg the other day. The stone is to be used in the construction of the new gate at the national cemetery.

CRAWFORD W. LONG.

A Biographical Sketh of the World's Great Benefactor.

Dr. Crawford W. Long, the now famous discoverer of surgical anæsthesia, was at the time of his death, June 16, 1879, sixty-three years old.

He was born in Danielsville, Ga., November 1st, 1815. His father, James Long, came with his father, Captain Samuel Long, to Georgia with his family as a part of a colony of emigrants from Pennsylvania shortly after the revolution of 1776. Captain Long served throughout that eventful struggle; was at the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, and was in the forlorn hope, commanded by Lafayette, at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, which closed the war.

Captain Long was a man of great executive ability, immense driving power and practical intelligence—a born leader and brave, patriotic, modest man, and gave his son James every advantage of education and culture then attainable in the country.

Mr. James Long, the father Dr. Crawford W. Long, was also a man of great ability. He was a merchant and planter, but never ceased to be a student, the law having special attractions for him. He was so well up in the great principles of law and jurisprudence that in difficult cases he was consulted by lawyers and judges in the district in which he lived, and was in fact the most trusted and influential man in his district, and represented it in the state senate as long as he would consent to serve.

He was also an intimate friend, adviser and confidant of William H. Crawford, Georgia's greatest statesman, who was secretary of state, minister to France and a prominent candidate for the presidency, and was with him and held his hand when he died.

As an evidence of this attachment and friendship, Mr. James Long gave his eldest son the name of Crawford. This son when young was studious and mature far beyond his years. He entered college at so early an age that he was known as "the baby." Notwithstanding his youth he was graduated with the second honor of his class, a large one, from Franklin college—now the university of Georgia—in 1835; studied medicine in the university of Pennsylvania and was graduated M. D. with high honors from that institution in 1839.

Dr. Long first practiced medicine for many years at Jefferson, Jackson county, where he made his experiments and perfected and demonstrated his great discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether to annihilate pain under any and all cases of human suffering without endangering or destroying life, and thus conferring a blessing in every organized human being and animal doomed to the vicissitudes of life, and securing for himself a monument based on the individual gratitude of all who in coming time may be under the necessity of submitting to dental, surgical or other operations involving bodily anguish and pain.

Beside such a monument ever growing in all human hearts, renewed by every tooth-ache and amputation relieved of pain—what are the pyramids what the Cleopatra needles whose builders are all forgotten and unknown? Even the great wall of China, the buried monuments and cities now being unearthed, compare to the sublime monument ever perennial and ever growing in amplitude and elevation which this modest citizen and beneficent discoverer has almost unanimously won for his ever to be honored name.

After his graduation, Dr. Long was physician for one year in the New York City hospital. Being passionately fond of surgery and was so successful that he was recommended by the secretary of the navy to the position as national ship of war, a high honor in those days. He would have accepted this position, but in deference to his father's wishes located and commenced the practice of his profession at Jefferson, Ga., where he performed many difficult and dangerous operations, chiefly the extraction of tumors and the removing of cancers, or other fungoid affections. In 1842 he married Miss Caroline Swain, only child of Geo. Swain, a planter, and brother of David L. Swain, LL.D., governor of North Carolina, and president of the university of that state. More than forty years ago Governor Swain was a man of great weight and influence in his time and was a cousin of General Joe Lane, once a prominent candidate for the vice-presidency.

Dr. Long was devoted to his profession and often declared that it "was a holy mission," and said he had "no other ambition higher or dearer than to prove by his life and work that he was entitled to have placed on his tomb when life's fitful fever was over." "He was a benefactor of of his kind." Although opposed, as was Mr. Stephens, to secession, he went with his state, and during the fratricidal struggle gave all the aid in his power to the south. When Athens was garrisoned by United States troops after the war he was offered the position of surgeon by the great general and president of the reunited nation, but was unable to take the requisite oath and was commissioned on his merits to the position by Col. Blucher, who informed him that he "wanted no oath from him as his character for honor, truth and justice were well known and established." Dr. Long was ruined by the war and died struggling to meet engagements and to pay off debts created in New York and other northern cities before the war, in which he became involved unwisely for others. His sons are now his successors in the drug business at Athens, and have paid off over twelve thousand dollars on the whole amount of their noble father's obligations, which is the whole amount.

Dr. Long at his death left two sons and five daughters. The eldest, Miss Fannie, is a self-reliant and highly intelligent young lady, who was the confidant and private secretary of her father, and has all his papers and documents in her keeping, having promised her father that she would never cease her efforts to secure for him a just recognition of his claims and services as the "discoverer of anæsthesia."

After her father's death she sought and received employment as a teacher of drawing and painting at Huntsville, Ala., where she soon returns to resume her work for honorable self-support. Miss Long visited New York and was present while the face of her father was being placed on the canvas by Mr. Carpenter, and there made the acquaintance of the promising artist and sculptor, Mr. W. R. O'Donovan, and many of the leading artists of the commercial metropolis. For this reason, and because she has great artistic perception and great executive ability, she has been suggested as a member of the committee to select the artist and decide on the position, whether sitting or standing, of the statue of her father; also, as to the material. Her idea being to have the statue to be placed in the national capitol to be executed in marble, and another duplicate in bronze to be placed in the grounds fronting the proposed new state capitol.

Mr. O'Donovan favors this idea, we are informed. A younger sister, Miss Emma M. Long, now seventeen, has displayed poetic ability, and promises to do honor to the great name she now bears.

Among the poor negro women this unpretending and devoted doctor was called "Dr. Savior"—a touching tribute to his almost divine character and profession.

One reason why Dr. Long, while engaged in his experiments and operations with ether, during 1842 and '3'4, did not rush to the front, was the fact that a great excitement then prevailed in this country and in Europe in regard to mesmerism. Many doctors, and among them Dr. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., a high authority on yellow fever, and the subject of mesmerism, witnessed several operations on patients mesmerised, and declared that mesmerism was the ne plus ultra needed to kill pain in all surgical and powerful operations.

On leaving Jefferson, Dr. Long purchased a home and lived in Atlanta two years, when he sold out to Mr. Clarke Howell, the father of Senator E. P. Howell, editor of THE CONSTITUTION. The house is now standing on Peachtree street, adjoining Judge Ezzard.

H. L. STUART.

Next Sunday's Constitution will contain matters of importance to every Georgian.

—"Locker-on in Venice," writing to the American Recorder from Atlanta: Your whole section, not less than Sumter county, is fortunate in being represented by so wide awake, practical and fearless a representative as Hon. Allen Fort. Senator Hudson is also winning golden opinions for the soundness of his views and his statesman-like advocacy of them. He is greatly in favor with the ladies, who are ever ready to recognize true merit, and quick to appreciate and to reward with their smiles the delicate compliments of the portly senator.

Next Sunday's Constitution will contain matters of importance to every Georgian.

The Electric Light.

If Professor Edison's Electric light is going to supercede the use of gas, we are glad of it. Gas is the bane of our national existence. When hoarse with too much speaking, take Hall's Balsam. It is especially adapted to congressmen, ministers and the rest of mankind.

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Next Sunday's Constitution will contain matters of importance to every Georgian.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
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The Concert Last Night.

Last evening the superb band of the Thirteenth infantry complimented the guests of the Kimball with one of the grandest concerts that it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. The band was out in full force, and never acquitted themselves with more credit than on last evening. The programme, which was presented in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday, was rendered in fine style.

The concert commenced at 8 o'clock with the 7th infantry quickstep, and lasted about two hours, closing with Potpourri, Il Provature, Verdi. During the rendition of the music the arcade and rotunda of the hotel, as well as the elegant and spacious parlors of that house, were filled with one of the most fashionable audiences that we have ever seen collected together. Large numbers of young ladies honored the occasion with their presence, which added much to the attractive appearance which the crowd presented. It was through the courtesy of the officers of the 13th regiment that the concert was given, and to them, as well as each individual member of the band, is the audience of last evening indebted for one of the most superb concerts ever given in Atlanta.

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Card of Thanks.

KIMBALL HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga., August 28, 1879.—To Brevet Brigadier General L. P. Bradley and the officers of the Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A.—Gentlemen: Through your courtesy the guests of the Kimball house have this evening been entertained by an elegant concert given by your splendid band. At the request of many of the guests, and in behalf of them all, we beg to make grateful and most respectful acknowledgements for this highly appreciated compliment and kindness. We desire, too, to express our thanks to the musicians for the handsome entertainment afforded. Heartily uniting in the senti